The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,447—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. ASSAM	.. ..	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sept.
L. RAVENNA	...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,
— CATHAY	...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150		III do..... 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
,, ,,	II do. do.	.. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do. do.	.. 145	do. .. 130
,, ,,	II do. do.	.. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	G. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

[illegible]. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Rollers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 3rd September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th August, 1882. Agents.

S. S. ITALIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the
FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland produces.
Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..................	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.................	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,,	100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,,	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,,	100	2	0
	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,,	100	2	0
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped .. ,,	100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MÜSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,,	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING-CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
Suqeezers' with round corner	.. per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
,, ,,	.. ,, doz. packs	19 0	21 0
,, ,, gilt edged	.. ,, pack	2 0	2 4
,, ,, ,,	.. ,, doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half-hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

ALSO DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TIMES OF INDIA.
PIONEER.
CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MADRAS MAIL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. GUSTAV OLCESE will ACT for me, and SIGN per procuration from the 1st September next, and until further notice.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

SECRETARYSHIP TO PANDHARPUR MUNICIPALITY.

WITH reference to Advertisement recently published in this Paper, NOTICE is given to applicants that the SITUATION HAS BEEN FILLED UP.

G. WADDINGTON,
Collector and President, Municipalities, Sholapur.

Sholapur, 29th August, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, do REVOKE AND WITHDRAW the GENERAL POWERS of ATTORNEY given by me to NANABHAI KAVASJI ELANA and RUTTONJI BHICAJI, respectively.

ધનબાઈ
તે લીમજીભાઈ બેરામજી કરંજીઆની વીધવા.
i. e. DHUNBAI, widow of
LIMJIBHAI BYRAMJI KARANJIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૦ ગંગાદાશ નરોતમદાશ શઈ દા૦ પોતે.
i. e., SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. S. MADON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 6, HUMMUM-STREET,
In the premises well known by the name of the
OLD FRENCH SHOP,
OPPOSITE THE
OLD SECRETARIAT.

AMERICAN BRAND "VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,

Manufactured by W. S. KEMBALL & Co. of New York.

THESE are prepared from the best Virginia leaf, unsurpassed for purity, delicacy and excellence. The following kinds are always kept in stock:—

"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES, made of very clear and fine Virginia	...Re. 1 12	per 100
"NEW VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Turkish and Virginia	1 12	,, 100
"THE THREE KINGS" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Virginia, Turkish and Pinque, makes a very fine smoke ..	2 0	,, 100
"VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, flake cut and adapted for pipe smoking, in tins of ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb.	2 4	
"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, long cut, and more particularly adapted for Cigarette rolling, although used as pipe smoking, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb.	2 4	
"OLD GOLD" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb.	2 4	
"JACK AND JILL" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 10 as., and ½ lb. ...	1 0	

Wholesale Depôt,
WARDEN & CO., 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Retail at
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાશ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવાંગ મીલસ
કંમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the tenth ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint auditors for the year 1882-3 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ડા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કંુ૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st September, 1882, both days inclusive.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER SPECIALITY WATCH,

which stands unequelled, either for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost.

LEVER SPECIALITY WATCH,
KEYLESS,
IN SILVER OPEN-FACED CASES, WITH CRYSTAL GLASS,
Price Rs. 31-8.

Same as above, with seconds dial, engine-turned back,
Rs. 36.

The same Watch, without seconds dial, in a plain Silver Hunting Case, double back,
Rs. 45.

Same Watch, in engine-turned case,
Rs. 48.

The keyless work is very strong, and the main-spring barrel contains an ingenious contrivance which prevents all possibility of the Watch being over-wound.

The Watch is jewelled in all essential parts.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM,
LONDON.
SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	... ...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
40 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.			
55 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.			
34 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE	... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE...	... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
30 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE	... ...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muschtel flavour.			
35 0	... Sparkling ...	HOCK	... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0	... Sparkling ...	HOCK	... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0	... Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY	... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOYS' NEW HATS & CAPS.

Black, Blue, and Drab Felt Hats, best quality, Round Crowns ...Rs. 6-12	Blue Glengarries, Silk-lined...Rs. 5
	Heather Mixed, Lorne......... ,, 5

Pith Helmets, best Calcutta manufacture..............Rs. 4-8
Boys' Straw Hats...................................... ,, 3 and 4

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

13, RAMPART ROW {HOAR & CO.,} BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, a SHARE CERTIFICATE of the MAZAGON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, No. 2,699, standing on the name of JETHABHOY JAVERCHAND, between Holy Chukla and Sir Jamsetjee School, Fort. Any one finding it and handing over the same to the undersigned will receive a REWARD of Rs. 5. Any one dealing with it, notwithstanding this notice, will do so at his own risk.

મથરાદાશ હરીદાશ,
i.e., MUTHURADAS HURIDAS,
Bombay, Aug. 31, 1882. Holy Chukla, No. 5.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Bird O'Freedom.
Broad Arrow.
Daily Irish Times.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Forest and Stream.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Harper's Weekly.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Land and Water.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Life.
News of the World.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Spectator.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Standard.
Times Weekly.
Turf, Field and Farm.
Weekly Despatch.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 tons TEAKWOOD BOARDS ¾" and ½". Specification and form of tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th August, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY next, the first of September, 1882, the following will, until further notice, be the Train Service over the Bhopal State Railway between Itarsi and Hoshangabad, namely:—

DOWN.		P.M.	UP.		A.M.
Itarsi	Dep.	3-45	Hoshangabad..	Dep.	11- 0
Hoshangabad..	Arl.	4-35	Itarsi	Arl.	11-50

All previous notices of Trains upon that Railway are cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 30th of August, 1882.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1882, at 4-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1882.
(2.) To appoint Directors.
(3.) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st August to 7th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, Aug. 29, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on FRIDAY, 8th September, 1882, as under:—an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 o'clock p.m. for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the last meeting. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 4 o'clock p.m. the same day, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to payments, as recommended by the Town Council, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 7,425, from surplus cash balance as per details submitted to the members of the Corporation.
2. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation, as a special case, to sanction a pension of Rs. 114 [illegible] to Mr. W. B. Fellows, Refund and Remission [illegible] abolition of his office. [illegible] lation appointing Surgeon-Major [illegible] the Municipal [illegible]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Just received more than 700 of these world renowned Machines of all descriptions, with the LATEST improvements. For cash or by monthly payments. The manufacturer's only office in Bombay, No. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* of Sunday, 3rd Sept., will contain a portrait and a biographical account of the life of the well-known Parsee citizen, Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. As thousands of extra copies will be printed to meet the public demand, the management thinks it a good medium for advertisers.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Meadow-street, Fort, has a first class Table, with Treacher and Co.'s choice spirits and wines always on hand.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Meadow-street, Fort, has neatly furnished rooms for bachelors and married couples, with a first class Bar and Billiard r[illegible]

WANTED, a NATIVE DOCTOR to [illegible] steamer proceeding to Jeddah with pil[illegible] 1st proximo. For further particulars apply to [illegible] MUIR and Co., Agents.

JUST UNPACKED, GYMKH[illegible] and GAMES, such as Lawn-Tennis[illegible] tion Balls, Bats and Nets, Badminton[illegible] Steeple Chase and many new games [illegible] be had at BARTON & Co., CHU[illegible] BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FO[illegible] Bombay. ROOMS now [illegible] premises for Terms.

M. FREYBERGER[illegible] Decorations. Impor[illegible] Dean Lane, Fort, or Bycull[illegible]

SPONGES.—Just [illegible] HONEYCOMB BATH[illegible] cheap.

NOOR MAHOMED[illegible] Outfitters, 34, Meadow-[illegible] stock of fancy tweeds for suit[illegible]

THE CHAMPION CU[illegible] Cooke and all the best pl[illegible] JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bomb[illegible]

THE Invested Funds of [illegible] Office amount to Five Mill[illegible] pounds Sterling and the Reve[illegible] annum.

TO PARENTS and [illegible] children out to be [illegible] comfort provided. Cha[illegible] and references. Appl[illegible]

HAM, BUT[illegible] Tea, Sugar[illegible] PEARSE'S, 22, [illegible]

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced MILL MANAGER, well versed in Weaving and Carding. Also an ENGINEER holding a first class certificate and able to take charge of a mill.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, be sent on or before the 10th September, 1882.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GRAIN RATE.

OWING to a change in the Rate on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the THROUGH RATE for GRAIN from AGRA to BOMBAY via SABURMATI will be from the 1st proximo 13 annas per maund, instead of 12¼ annas as previously notified.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 28th August, 1882. Traffic Manager.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rates of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per share on the old shares and Rs. 21-3-0 per share on the second issue shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after 26th instant to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 19th instant.

The fully paid-up share certificates of the second issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's office, No. 1, Forbes-street, in exchange for the provisional ones.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1882, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 29th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, to FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 24th August, 1882. Agents.

KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1882, at 2 p.m. (Bombay time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st July, 1882.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 25th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay the following 4 plots of ground on the Esplanade WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at reserved prices, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1882, at 2 o'clock, on building leases for terms of 999 years.

Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 along the north end of Hornby Row, between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot No. 1 (Mr. Jairam Shewjee's House).

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the remainder within 10 days thereafter on signing the Agreement for Lease.

The sale will take place in the Public Works Offices on the Esplanade.

Plans of ground can be seen and forms of Agreement for Lease and conditions of sale, the former on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy, can be had on application at the office of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency until the day of sale.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

[illegible] August, 1882.

[illegible] furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, inclu[illegible] addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code in use has thousands of words, each one repre[illegible] sentences on almost all conceivable subjects lik[illegible] required to telegraph between the two cou[illegible] registration fee charged. Secrecy guarantee[illegible]

Every information and assistance afford[illegible] tion, personally or by letter.

WM. WA[illegible]

LITTLE[illegible]
SOLUBLE P[illegible]
IS THE ONLY T[illegible]
COSTS LESS THAN FO[illegible]
"RICH [illegible]
"POO[illegible]
A WOND[illegible]
PAMP[illegible]
To [illegible]
KE[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

THE re-opening of business to-day has not brought with it any increased activity; on the contrary, there has been quite as much of a holiday feeling about as on Monday and Tuesday, and this will no doubt continue to be the case until next week, as a considerable number of people will only return in time for next mail.

In the interval the advices from Egypt have been distinctly in favour of an early termination of the war, but the effect on commercial matters at home has been extremely slight, and Reuter's advices show but few movements of any importance since Saturday last. Consols are still quoted at 99⅝ and French Rentes at 115⅜. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, however, has declined ⅜ and 4½ per cent. Rupee paper ⅛. Exchange Bank shares are unaltered, and the London Money market is apparently unchanged.

In the General Produce markets, Wheat is reported quiet and Linseed weak. Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool on Monday was steady at unaltered prices, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats; but yesterday's market was quiet, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales, of which Surats were credited with 800. In spot quotations Reuter quotes a decline of 1-16d. in Omras all round, and Americans to arrive are 1-32d. lower. In New York, in the meantime, Mid-Uplands remain at 12 15-16 cents., but November shipment has advanced from 11·68 to 11·72 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Four days of this week	10,000	23,200	20,900

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	5,11,584
Public Deposits at Branches	Inc. ,,	8,30,466
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	40,94,734
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Dec. ,,	12,517
Loans	Dec. ,,	5,91,460
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	19,06,538
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	3,18,681
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	6,93,096

Notwithstanding this reduction in the cash balance, the return may be taken as indicating a continued easier tendency, as the large decrease in private deposits was probably owing to the exchange banks and private firms putting themselves in funds in anticipation of the holidays.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling to-day has opened on pretty much the same level as we closed at on Saturday. For short-dated paper the market is certainly no stronger, but there is a disposition apparent to widen the difference on long-dated bills, as also to make a larger margin between documents for payment and credits. For ready paper closing quotations are as follows, allowing an advance of 1-32d. for distant delivery:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2.14½	,,

On Calcutta demand is still quoted at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, notwithstanding the favourable character of the Egyptian news, has opened with a distinctly quieter feeling to-day, and for Fours in large amounts the quotation has receded to Rs. 100 9-16, Fours-and-a-half are still nominally at Rs. 107½.

The SHARE market is not active. For Spinning and Weaving Companies, our quotations in most cases are reduced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Banks are unchanged, as also are Press Companies.

In COTTON we have not heard of any export business having been done to-day. The market is perhaps Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy easier than before the holidays, but it is difficult to give exact quotations on class, the quality of existing supplies being so irregular.

Regarding the growing crop, advices from the districts on the whole are favourable, distinctly so from the Broach and Dhollera centres, but rain is wanted in Khandeish [redacted] do not come on the market.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but not strong. Dealers operate very cautiously, and orders are not going home with any amount of freedom.

COALS are quiet so far as the demand from buyers is concerned, but there are few sellers, and unless homeward freights improve materially, steamers outwards are not likely to accept rates which will lay down at under present currencies.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 26th August, as compared with the statement of 19th August:—

LIABITIES.	Aug. 19. Rs.	Aug. 26. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,38,061	44,49,645
Do. do. at Branches	10,79,291	19,09,759
Other Deposits	2,55,79,983	2,14,85,249
Post Bills	11,803	10,803
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,25,779	3,09,266
	4,35,09,917	4,05,39,722
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,16,649	56,04,132
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,17,706	9,32,151
Loans, on Security of do.	28,37,735	22,46,275
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,032	2,354
Bills Discounted	1,52,31,563	1,33,25,025
Stamps	2,798	2,766
Dead Stock Rs. 5,50,308 Amt. applied in reduction 2,35,000	3,15,308	3,15,308
Bullion	...	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,83,539	11,02,220
Cash and Currency Notes	1,77,02,587	1,70,09,491
	4,35,09,917	4,05,39,722

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending August 26, 1882
Open 1,450½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,36,361	0	0
Merchandise	2,22,671	0	0
Electric Telegraph	8,867	0	0
Total Rs.	3,67,899	0	0
sponding week last year, 1,439½ miles Total Rs.	4,44,547	0	0
Decrease	76,648	0	0

[redacted]

NG INTELLIGENCE.

xible, 1,489 tons, Captain James ur on the 29th uly), brought a materials.

lia, 1,711 tons, in harbour on th July), brought passengers, and

umba, 544 tons, for the Persian rgo and the O. Taylor, and four

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—41 bales packing papers, Sigg-Sulzers and Co; 23 cases sewing machines, H. A. Geyer; 2 cases cheese and 37 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers; 12 cases glassware, T. Knaust.

FROM VENICE.

Rohilla (s)—80 boxes silver coins (Rs. 2,40,000), the N. Bank.

AUGUST 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—21 packages alum packing papers, &c., Nusserwanjee Cooverjee; 22 bales printing paper, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 200 kegs red lead, Esmalljee Allybhoy; 1,790 casks hard spelter, 10 cases quinine and 20 casks brass and copper wire, Owen and Okell; 1,014 bundles steel hoops and 1,017 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda; 10 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 30 barrels cylinder oil, Alcock Ashdown and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—714 plates soft spelter, Hemraj Khimjee; 80 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 8 casks zinc sheets, Mahamedally Ebramjee; 4 cases wine burgandy and 50 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 3 cases silvered sheet glass, A. Noorbhoy; 22 packages printing papers, *Times of India*.

Clan Alpine (s)—25 drums linseed-oil, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee.

FORM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—2 cases eau-de-cologne and 3 cases codliver-oil, B. S. Madon and Co; 2 cases embossed gold papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—31½ cwts nuxvomica, Jaitha Purshotum; 46 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaivut; 11 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 1 bale cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Jaitha; 47 bales cotton, Laljee Ludha.

Bretton Hall (s)—80 bales jute and 20 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee; 50 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nursee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 27 bales wool, Vussonjee Goculdass; 68 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 34 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 260 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s)—7 bundles ivory, Hurriram Sira; 13 bundles ivory, Hamed Hajee Adomjee; 6 bundles ivory, Shuriff Durvesh; 1 bale carpets, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Welbury (s)—15,800 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s)—285 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s)—700 cwts wheat, A. C. Dady and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orion (s)—100 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion (s)—40 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 134 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersy Jaitha vs Trikumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson B. and D.; Macfarlane and E.

To speak to the minutes of the Orders

500-74—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass and another vs Sittaram Radakisson and others—Tyabjee and D.; Shapurjee and T.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormarjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sulleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

651-79—Nanu and H.—Madhowdass Goculdass Pasta vs Parmanundass Jewandass—Cleveland, L. and N.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, deceased.

4-82—Hore, C. and B.—Sonabai and another vs Atmaram Chimajee—A. F. Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.

248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore, C. and B.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Walice vs

[redacted]

Bombay L. C., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPART

Dundas, Major, Dy. Poona.

Carleton, Surg., on Gott, Lieut., 3rd Bo Rean, Dy. Surg.-Ge

POONA

By Major-Gen Commanding Poona Division.

Poona, 28th August.

The undermentioned Officer has privilege leave of absence for 60 days from the date specified against his name.

Lieut. W. J. Lascelles, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, from 28th Aug.

By order, R. M. LLOYD, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl., P. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr.-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that no fees shall be charged on transport licences covering the transhipment of arms, ammunition or military stores at Aden, or at any of the Indian ports named in Rule 6 of the rules framed by the Govt. of India and published in Notification No. 518, dated 5th March 1879, and also that no fees shall be charged on import and export licences when required in the case of arms, ammunition or military stores declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment destined for a foreign port not situated in British India.

Mr. J. H. Prinsep is permitted to resign H. M.'s B.C.S. from 10th April.

Mr. J. S. Battie, Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests in the N.-W.-P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade, from 16th August.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. G. W. Martin, Asst. Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, Bom. S.C., 2nd-in-Command, 26th Regt., Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantt. Magis at Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Additional Pol. Agent of the 1st Class, and is posted as Pol. Agent at Cotah from the date of assuming charge during the absence on privilege leave of Maj. C. A. Bayley.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appoinment of Mr. A. Gerdes, Acting Consul for Germany, as Consul for Germany at Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Whereas the Govt. of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has raised a debenture loan of Rs. 20,00,000 for the construction of a line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, and has paid to the Govt. of India Rs. 5,000 as composition for the stamp duty payable under the Indian Stampt Act (I. of 1879) on the debenture bonds of the said loan when negotiated in British India:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 8 of the Indian Stamp Act. I. of 1879, the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the stamp duty payable on the debenture bonds of the said loan when negotiated in British India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Sug. R. Wolseley, M.D., A. M. D., to be Secy. to the Surg. Genl., H. M.'s Forces, Bengal, vice Brigade-Surg. J. A. Marston, M.D., transferred to the Home Estabt. Dated 11th Aug.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—EGYPT.

[redacted] e undermentioned officer is appointed to the f the Indian Div., Egypt Expeditionary Force, date on which he entered on the duties of tment:—Lieut. L. G. Clough-Taylor, Con ngers, to be a Transport Officer.

mentioned officer is granted furlough with the necessary subsidiary leave:— H. De Brett, B.S.C., Wing Commdr. mand, 18th N. I., (p. a.) for 182 days. Ferris, 1st B. C., has been granted e Secy. of State for India furlough

d officers have been granted by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of

er, R.E., (p. a.) to 3rd Sept. S.C, (m.c.) for 3 months. (p. a.) for 30 days.

E) DEPARTMENT.

Engr, 2nd Class, to be H. M.'s Indian Marine,

a Jr. Assist. Engr. 2nd Marine, on probation, from

KS DEPARTMENT.

ssist. Engr, 2nd Grade, Railent employed in the Simla sferred to the Punjab.

sst. Engr. 1st Grade, Punjab, ransferred to the Simla Imperial

r. C. Von Ahn, Exec. Fngr., 4th, are placed at the disposal of

amr., P.W. Accounts, Cen nted to the charge of the e Provinces, in addition e absence of Mr. F. L.

rade, is appointed to e, and in attached P. W. Accounts, N.-W. P. and Oudh, during the absence of Mr. Harrison, Depy. Examr., on privilege leave.

Mr. W. B. Carter, Offg. Engr.-in-Chief, Bhopal State Ry., is granted furlough to Europe for 1 year.

Mr. J. C. Ledger, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, will carry on the duties of the office of Engr.-in-Chief, Bhopal State Ry., in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan on privilege leave.

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Manager and Engr.-in-Chief of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad and Muttra-Hattras Railways, is transferred from the Engineering Estabt. to Class II. of the Revenue Estabt of State Railways, from 24th May 1881.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Dpy. Examr. of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Public Works Accounts in Rajputana, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bayley, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. L. B. Simeon, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, N. W. P., is promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), from 1st Aug., vice Mr. E. J. Jones, on furlough.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BICKNELL—August 18, at Palanpur, the wife of R. T. Bicknell, of a son.

REINOLD—August 28, at Bijapur, the wife of Edward Reinold, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MIDDLETON—August 26, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. Beckford Middleton, 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

SNEYD—August 20, at Chuprah, the wife of J. A. Parsons Sneyd, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRAINGER—August 18, at Dinapore, Herbert Charles, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Grainger, aged 7 months.

HARE—August 26, at Madras, Arthur J. Hare, Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, aged 30 years and 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

ALTHOUGH Sir Garnet Wolseley's latest encounter with the enemy has resulted as favourably to the British arms as his former engagements, there are numerous circumstances connected with the affair at Kassassin which appear to require further explanation. There is a certain vagueness and a conventionality about the phrases describing the various actions which prevent a clear idea being obtained of the nature, and particularly the results, of the battles. We were informed that at Ramses the Egyptians were "utterly routed," "in a demoralized state," and "flying in the direction of Zagazig, at the same time abandoning arms, stores, and camp." Sir Garnet has succeeded admirably in deceiving Arabi Pasha. Whether he is trying an experiment of the same character with his own countrymen we are not prepared to say, but it is perfectly clear that the statements of the official and non-official reports of the battle of Ramses have been too sweeping, else we could never have seen an enemy, routed, demoralised, and flying, rally within two days and maintain a determined attack on an entrenched position from daybreak till nightfall. And yet it is this singular contradiction which must be explained before we can realise the actual position of the combatants. The Kassassin lock on the Fresh Water Canal is situated about a dozen miles east of Tel-el-Kebir, and is eight or ten miles west of Ramses, the scene of Sir Garnet's former victory. The British cavalry seized the lock after the enemy fled from Ramses, and appear to have entrenched themselves pending the arrival of supports. The force which dashed at Kassassin cannot have been a strong one, and though infantry have been moved up, the main body of the army must have been absent from the affair of Sunday. This circumstance is sufficient to account for the British having been compelled to remain on the defensive for a whole day. There are two theories to account for the re-appearance of the enemy: either the force defeated at Ramses was a mere advanced guard, whose rout has not affected the *morale* of the troops at Tel-el-Kebir, or strong reinforcements under Arabi himself have arrived from Kafr-ed-Dowar. For several reasons we incline towards the latter explanation. We suggested yesterday that Arabi had turned his old position over to the Bedouins and unorganised rabble who had flocked to his standard, and had gone with the best of his men to oppose the advance of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Whatever may have been the relative strength of the force driven from Ramses, its defeat, with the capture of the town, and the guns, arms, and provisions of the garrison, would be likely to deter the troops at Tel-el-Kebir from moving on a British position so quickly without the inspiration of a new commander, and the support of a strong reinforcement.

We have already alluded to the fact that the British held to their entrenchments throughout the long day's fighting. The only explanation of this is that the attacking force so largely outnumbered the defenders that any attempt to return the attack was out of the question. At nightfall, when the enemy were exhausted by their exertions and disheartened at being repeatedly repulsed, the cavalry issued from their shelter and charged the disordered Egyptians. The British cavalry at Kassassin were, no doubt, far too few to have routed a really strong force, but the effects of a brilliant charge at such a juncture must have been thoroughly decisive; and though we are not quite certain what precise meaning can now be attached to the phrase "utterly routed," there is no doubt whatever [redacted] defenders of Kassassin have inflicted defeat on their assailants. Had commander been able to beat off the in the day, they might have been and dispersed. But it is one of the strategy that when a position like that of Kassassin is ack must be deferred till evening, event of its being repelled, it may without serious consequences. As it is, the enemy must have fled in confusion, for they left no less than eleven of their guns in the hands of the victors, which with the five captured at Ramses will seriously weaken Arabi's artillery. There is no attempt yet to estimate the Egyptian loss. It is described as heavy, which is no doubt quite within the truth, having regard to the length of the conflict, and the fact that the enemy were attacking an entrenched position. Our own loss of 120 men, which, no doubt, includes wounded, is not excessive in relation to such a prolonged encounter, but it is very much greater than anything we have sustained in Egypt heretofore. The enemy appears to have made a good fight, and if they have managed to place 120 men of a victorious force, fighting under the cover of entrenchments, *hors de combat*, their own loss, as the attacking and defeated side, must have been incomparably greater.

Although the attempt to crush an advanced post such as that at Kassassin may have been a bold one, the strategy of Arabi Pasha appears, under the circumstances, to be suicidal. It is simply hopeless to fly at entrenchments defended by the finest artillery and highly disciplined and fully equipped troops. It was clear from the outset to anyone with the most elementary knowledge of war that the Egyptians ought to avoid meeting the British troops in open fight. To resist an advance was hazardous, as indeed the results have already proved, but to assume the offensive against such an army as the British, and such a general as Sir Garnet Wolseley, is foolhardiness for which it is difficult to find any excuse. And yet Arabi may be to a great extent the victim of circumstances. Since he elected to offer resistance to the British advance he has, no doubt, found it difficult, if not impossible, to hold his army together after the first defeats. No army can go on continually fighting, losing battles, with a foe perpetually pressing forward. The sensation of being always about to be attacked demoralises the finest soldiers, and all retreating generals, no matter of what nationality the troops may be, have been compelled to revive [redacted] of their men by venturing n the offensive. The depressio ill probably operate much mo e Arab mind than on the Eu g Kassassin, therefore lieved he had as good a ikely to elf of against The him e in the asy that the er ishch, Mag efeated, after ack, at Ka a serious The whole of we are informed, is bei front, so that Tel-el-Kebir immediately attacked. A outside, will suffice to decide stronghold, of which we have much. It is possible that Arabi may still have fresh troops—if not, it would be better for him to retire to Heliopolis, and give his dispirited followers time to recover, than risk the destruction of his army by an ineffective rally on the morrow of successive defeats.

THE chief native paper of Bengal—a very able paper—while complimenting the press of Bombay on its enterprise, reproaches it with a want of ardour in the cause of local self-government. "In Bengal the question has convulsed society; in Bombay, though we hear much of other questions, the public prints do not think it worth while to notice the one which has engrossed the attention of the people of Bengal." For ourselves we must say that we have repeatedly discussed the question, and if we have lacked the ardour of Bengal the reason is perhaps to be found in the fact that at this side of India we are not such novices in the practical details of business as our censors. We do not attach an extravagant value to paper reforms, and we desire to see exactly what is going to be done before working ourselves into enthusiasm over the matter. In this city there has been abundant proof that public opinion is, to say the least, as full of vitality as in Calcutta. The success with which our Municipal affairs have been managed, and the active interest taken in them by the community, is in itself evidence of our aptitude for self-government. The truth is we regard self-government as a work to be done, rather than as a political Shibboleth. We do not suppose that everything will go right of itself the moment the new system is inaugurated. There will be inevitable drawbacks and many disappointments. Many of us even doubt whether the general level of administrative efficiency may not for a time be lowered when the machinery is handed over to inexperienced hands. We know that in England, which is the nursing-mother of free institutions, the abuses, the corruption and inefficiency of local boards forced upon Parliament the duty of establishing a central bureau in London for the express purpose of keeping them up to their work, and in the straight road. Still we are fully alive to the importance of interesting the local communities in every country in the management of their own affairs. It is quite impossible that any centralised administration can give the necessary time and attention to purely local concerns, and the latter must suffer if those on the spot do not look after them. Over and above this consideration there is the educational influence resulting from the habit of transacting public business on a small scale. People are thus taught the difference between dreams and realities, between the attainable and the unattainable. Their intelligence is sharpened, and their energies stimulated. The balance of advantages is unmistakeably on the side of a system which trains the population to self-discipline. All this we fully realise in Bombay, and we are by no means inattentive to what is being now done to develope habits of self-government in our midst.

We are not "ardent" perhaps, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that we are indifferent. The Bombay public would unquestionably take a more active interest in the deliberations known to be in progress in Government circles if they understood precisely what was at issue, or believed that it might be possible to influence, at the present stage, the official mind, which is now "making itself up" on the question how Lord Ripon's programme is to be carried out in this Presidency. We have in these columns more than once pressed for a little more publicity in regard to the reports being forwarded to the Bombay Government by the district officers. Those reports have not been vouchsafed, however, though we see that a few extracts from three or four of them have been sent to a contemporary which is not likely to make any disagreeable use of them. We have not been favoured with a copy, and the public have no means as yet of knowing how the subject is regarded by the officials as a class. We also called attention to the fact that the "conference" at Poona, understood to be deliberating on the introduction of the new system, was unfortunately wholly composed of administrators, who would naturally be biassed in favour of bureaucratic forms and methods. No non-official was taken into confidence. And indeed there is too much reason to believe that the popular impression is not altogether wide of the truth—that the balance of official opinion represented on the conference is by no means disposed to view with favour the experiment of allowing local boards to get out of leading-strings. But this at least is little more than surmise. The public knows only indirectly and very vaguely what is going on, and it has no means of really influencing the debates which may or may not be held. And that being the case what is to be done but wait until the new scheme is elaborated, and then see whether it is adequate or workable? The Bombay Presidency may be depended upon to turn to the best practical account whatever measure of local self-government may be given to it; and if enough be not conceded it will certainly ask for more—and get it. If there be a notion in the official mind that in working out Lord Ripon's scheme the boon intended to be conferred can be whittled down to a minimum, the sooner so great a delusion is laid aside the better. Such a promise as that of local self-government once made must be kept. The whole set of the tide is now in that direction, and it is folly to resist it. In the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is a masterly article on Indian Administration and Finance which, though written before the Government of India's Resolution of May 18 was issued, speaks of the necessity of reviving the indigenous system of local self-government in India as an ascertained necessity. The subject is referred to more than once in the course of the article, and dwelt upon as part of the settled policy of Indian government in the future. The *Review* having spoken of the fact that under former dominations the Hindus had retained "much of self-governing institutions on a small scale," goes on to say that—"Probably we have committed no greater error than in permitting the decay of those institutions, not so much by design as from the absence of the outside pressure which kept them together. We are too prone to believe in the efficacy of our own laws, and too ready to apply them to correct the abuses and shortcomings of an indigenous system. The result seems to be that when at last we recognise that the task is too much for us, and seek to introduce self-governing institutions, we are laboriously attempting to do so from above downwards, instead of being able to develop the lower municipal organisations from below upwards, as has usually been the case when freedom and self-government have had a spontaneous and healthy growth." This may be taken as the opinion of politicians in England, and, as we know, it is the opinion of the statesmen at Simla. To that opinion the administrators at Poona will certainly conform.

Our Calcutta censor states that in Bengal two demands have been everywhere made: one for the elective system, and the other for non-official chairmen. Bombay is recommended to make these demands also. Well, we have made them both. The elective system will probably be conceded, at all events to a considerable extent. But there seem to be grave doubts in respect to the other point. If the truth must be told there is an inveterate prejudice amongst the officials of this Presidency in favour of official chairmen. If non-official chairmen could be exorcised from the Government of India's scheme of local self-government, whatever of misgiving now exists in regard to it would roll away like a morning mist. Even in Bombay under the fierce light of publicity this old prejudice lives and thrives quite as much as in the dark places of the mofussil. Sir Frank Souter is a fine genial fellow, and has many qualities which make him a good chairman. The one objection to his holding the chair is that he is not a non-official. But if he were a non-official he would certainly not have obtained it, if a Commissioner of Police came in the way to contest it with him. The native members—or at all events the majority of them—joined their votes to those of the official members to put the Commissioner of Police into the chairmanship of the Corporation because they knew that the Government would like to have an official in that post, and they feared that if they did not vote for him they would find themselves somehow in the bad books of the police. This is not a mere figment of the imagination; we have heard it from the living lips of influential natives themselves. We pointed out that the motive in question was not only unworthy and foolish, but involved a gross and, as everybody knew, an utterly groundless imputation on the Commissioner and on the police. To which the answer was: "Certainly the Commissioner is too honest and straightforward to lend himself to anything of the kind. But that makes no difference. The moment it is supposed that we are at variance with the Chief of the Police, private enemies, of whom every man has some, will calculate upon having the police on their side if they concoct colourable charges or otherwise annoy us. You Europeans don't understand this. But we can't afford to run the risk. And in spite of the Commissioner himself, the underlings of the police would think to please him by giving a helping hand if a scrape were prepared for us!" This is textually what was said to ourselves in Bombay in explanation of the votes being cast for an official for the chairmanship of the Corporation. We may judge from this how absolutely an official in a district can sway a local board, and how necessary it is to give his colleagues on such a board a sense of confidence and security. But the idea is to have officials and none others in the chair, everywhere. In the case to which we are now referring as an illustration, when the chairmanship of the Town Council became vacant, the Government, with whom the appointment rested, of course chose an official, in spite of the principle enunciated in the Government of India's Resolution. And since an official was to be appointed, a better man could not have been selected than Sir Frank Souter, if he had not been already Chairman of the Corporation. But he was appointed all the same, and he now holds the two offices. When this is the way things go in Bombay what is to be expected in the mofussil? It is doubtless with a view to prevent an official being always found in the chair by a sort of natural law that the Government of India desire to disqualify officials for the post, and render non-officials alone eligible. This is the idea at Simla. The idea at Poona is that the rule should be that officials should have the chair in all cases, and the exception that non-officials should ever sit on anything better than a stool.

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BURMAH AND THE BURMESE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

A LECTURE on "Burmah" was delivered this evening, at the rooms of the United Service Institution of India, by Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of British Burmah. The chair was taken by the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., LL.D. Burmah has lately been occupying a considerable share of public attention; and as any additional information concerning the country, and the races by which it is inhabited, coming from so high an authority as Mr. Pilcher, will doubtless prove of interest at the present time, I send you the lecture *verbatim*:—

The indigenous races inhabiting Burmah are very numerous and almost defy classification. To start with, three or four broad divisions may be conveniently made, as follows:—(1st) The Burmese, who occupy Aracan, the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, with the plain country east of it, and the upper valley of the Sittang. (2nd) The Talines, who are found in the lower valley of these two rivers, and down the Tenasserim Coast. (3rd) The Karens, who live mostly in the southern extremities of the Aracan and Pegu Yoma mountains, in the mountains east of the Sittang river, and in the hilly parts of the Moulmain and Tavoy districts. (4th) The Cains and a large number of other rude tribes, who live in the mountainous country which lies east of Aracan, and which surrounds Burmah proper on the north-west and north. (5th) The Shans, a race of which the Siamese are a part, and who inhabit the country, mostly mountainous, which lies east of British Burmah. Of the Burmese, who are the dominant people, I shall have most to say, but this had better be left until later. The Talines up till the time of Alompra, about a century ago, formed a separate kingdom, of which Pegu was the capital. They were frequently at war with the Burmese, whose territory extended as far south as Prome and Toungoo. About the year 1760 they had conquered and overrun nearly the whole of their rivals' country. Alompra, till then a hunter, gathered forces, and obtaining one success after another, drove them back, and finally succeeded to the throne of Burmah. Not content with this, he completely subjugated the Talines and carried his aggressions in every direction from Manipur to Siam. Since then the Talines have been rapidly losing their distinctness as a race and amalgamating with the Burmese. Their language, which, though monosyllabic like the Burmese, is otherwise totally distinct, is dying out, and even in remote places Burmese is taking its place. Physically the Talines are not widely different from the Burmese. They are much fairer in complexion, and have rather a more pleasing expression of face, owing, perhaps, to the set of the eyes being less oblique, and other slight differences which I find it hard to describe. I think, too, they are rather more stoutly built. The Talines seem to have established themselves in the valley of the Irrawaddy before the Burmese and to have been driven by them gradually southwards. What the origin of the race may have been there is not even a tradition to show. It used formerly to be inferred from the resemblace of the word Taline to Talingana that they came from India—a whimsically absurd hypothesis, though doubtless there has, from time immemorial, been communication by sea between the two countries. The late Mr. C. J. Forbes, who was learned in such matters, makes out a fairly good case for the supposition that the Talines, Cambodians, and certain hill tribes in Siam are of the same stock, and he infers that these latter emigrated from Pegu to their present seats. However this may be, the Talines seem to be the oldest of the many stocks with which the Golden Chersonese is now overspread. The Karens are much ruder and less civilized folk than their Burmese and Taline neighbours. In complexion quite as fair as the latter, or fairer, they have by no means so lively an expression of countenance. Their stature is about the same, but while the Taline is usually stout and looks well fed, the Karen has often rather an ill-nourished appearance, as if he had too much labour and too little food; and in fact, probably, the Karens live much harder lives. When one speaks of Karens it should be understood that many tribes are meant. The country in which they live is mountainous; their villages are isolated, and, amongst each other, often hostile. They have little communication with each other, or with the people of the plains, and the wonder is, not that they are so rude in their manners as they are, but rather that they are not even less civilized. They cultivate permanently what little level ground there is in the valleys; but most of their fields are hillsides, cleared one year and abandoned the next, or the next but one; and thus a large area supports but few families. The dialects they speak are almost legion. It is said that cases have been known where the descendants of families who have migrated over a range or two of hills have, in three generations, developed a patois of their own so different from that of the parent village, that the third cousins have been unable to understand each other. Amongst the Karens, for instance, in the east part of the Toungoo district, the number of different dialects is very large. Probably I am under the mark when I say that at least ten could be enumerated in an area fifty miles by fifty. Of the origin of the Karens little or nothing is known. The most probable hypothesis is that they are later immigrants than the Talines, Burmese, or Shans; and that they have gradually forced their way southwards from Thibet or Western China, keeping exclusively to the mountains, just as the Kachins are doing now east of Bhamo. Their language is monosyllabic, and the words are made up of the simplest vowels and consonants; but there are no less than six tones, each of which gives a distinct meaning to the word pronounced in it. Of such unstable languages as this, possessing no w [redacted] ing of their own, it is to be feared philology never be able satisfactorily to trace the orig Were it otherwise we know that Yunnan and Sc chuen are largely occupied by wild tribes resem ing these Karens, and it might be hoped t some day the kinship would be traced. Of Chins and various hill tribes inhabiting country north and west of Burmah, we have in l years learnt a good deal through British officers pl ed in charge of the hill tracts, as they are called, Chittagong and Arakan. They are even less civilis than the Karens and away from the constraint o strong government. Every village or clan appears be perpetually at feud with its neighbours. On t British side of their habitat they are strictly held in check. In Upper Burmah and the Northern Shan States, certain tribes, chiefly that known as the Kachins or Singphos, are continually at war with their more civilised neighbours. And I am told that on the northern frontier of the Shan State of Theinnee these Kachins are gradually displacing the Shans. They are a turbulent, quarrelsome race, apparently; and though small in stature and utterly devoid of any civilisation, but what is implied by a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and metallurgy, they are yet hardy and, at all events in their vendettas, persevering. With the exception of the Burmese the Shans are, of all the races I have mentioned, the most numerous and powerful. Several clans of them occupy the southernmost valleys of Yunnan, and from there to Bankok there is an uninterrupted succession of Shan States. Unlike their less civilised neighbours, the Shans of Tai, as they call themselves, all speak dialects of the same tongue and are intelligible to one another. Those of Yunnan and those east of Burmah, in writing, use a modification of the Burmese character, while those of Siam use a distinct alphabet. The Tai or Shan language is, like those of most of the other races I am describing, monosyllabic and tonal. That is to say, whereas in English we differentiate individual words by combining various syllables, and use tones to express various shades of feeling, these Tusanian people use, for the most part, words of one syllable only, and since they can only form a limited number of such syllables, they use tones to differentiate their meaning, and to express the shades of feeling I speak of, they have to fall back on particles. The analogy in this respect between such languages and the Greek is at once obvious and surprising. For instance, by the intonation with which the English word "no" is uttered may be expressed reluctance, deliberation, interrogation, anger or decision, eagerness, and doubtless other feelings; whereas the same vocable in one of these Indo-Chinese languages would, from these five or six different intonations, acquire five or six totally different meanings. To the unpractised ear it is difficult to make these nice distinctions clear. But every one knows the difference between two of the tones I speak of, the one in which an impatient man gives a downright refusal, and the other in which one says "no?" interrogatively. The effect of their use in speaking must have been noticed by every one who had heard Chinese spoken. And the curious sing-song sound produced is more remarkable in Shan than in Burmese, or even Chinese. In build, face, and dress, as well as in their mode of life and industrious habits, the Shans resemble the Chinese more than they do the Burmese. They are so fair that, like the hill-people in this neighbourhood, their faces are sometimes ruddy and sunburnt. Their eyes are set more obliquely, and the mouth and jaw are broader. Their stature is rather taller too, I should say, than that of the Burmese. Their dress is the Chinese short wide jacket and baggy trowsers, blue or white, and by these the casual visitor to Burmah cannot fail to distinguish them in a crowd. Though more industrious, they are rather less warlike than the Burmese, and they have hence long been subjugated and governed as feudatories by the latter. The Burmese enumerate ninety-nine Shan districts. Of these, Theinnee and Theebaw in the north, and Monai and Nyoungyne in the south, are the districts of which one hears most. Probably they are the most populous and the most independent. Burmese interference in the government of these districts or states is usually limited to the receipt of tributary gifts presented thrice annually at the Kadaubweh, to which reference will be made further on. Each has its own Chief or Saubwa, who manages its internal administration, appointing his own headmen of villages and subordinate chiefs. In time of war these chiefs have to furnish contingents of troops. Occasionally, or rather very often, they are disloyal or give offence in some way or other, and are summoned to Mandalay to answer for themselves. If their misdemeanour is serious, they may be deposed for a longer or shorter time. During their deposition a Burmese official may be appointed to do duty for them. As a rule, however, this is not found expedient. The people dislike foreign rule, and chafe under it; and it is more commonly a member of the *de jure* chief's family that is appointed in his place. The administration of the Chiefs is of course rude, but it is doubtless suited to the people. I once inquired of a Theinnee Shan whether there was any such thing as a jail in his country. He replied that there was not; but they got on very well without; a thief might perhaps get off by making restitution for his crime; but for his second offence he would be put to death. And justice is no doubt roughly but adequately administered by the local officials and by the elders of the people themselves. I have never travelled or lived among Shans, and beyond geographical information there is not very much to be learnt from the account of MacLeod and Richardson's journey among them. How far their government succeeds in fulfilling its duties, I am unable to testify. In the plains, among orderly, peaceable people, the Shans are also orderly and peaceable enough, but in their own country it is probable that blood feuds and petty internecine hostilities are only too common among them. One of their customs, not otherwise worth mention, is remarkable as being suggestive of this. Nearly every grown-up adult has a line of from two or three to ten or fifteen little black round dots, of about the diameter of a pea, like tattoo marks, on the skin of the front or inside of his arm from the shoulder to the elbow. These are charms to secure the wearer's life against steel and bullet. They are made by scratching certain words, or rather characters, on a thin plate of silver, the inscribed portion of which is then cut out and inserted under the skin. What the caracters are I do not know, save that they consis of chequers and figures in which most Orientals magine some special virtue to reside. But the mainvirtue of the charm consists in its being written in a certain way. In tracing it, the operator must either work under water, or he must hold the silver plate in a spot on the floor of the house where a single ray of the noonday sun shines in on it through the roof. What the effect of this on the operations supposed to be I have never heard. The universal use of such charms, however, is strikingly suggestive of a corresponding practice of shooting from behind a hedge, such as one hears of among some more enlightened nations. The Shans, while Buddhists in religion like the Burmese, are less learned and know less about the rules of their religion. Among the people generally there are fewer who can read and write. The alphabet they use is imperfect; reading is necessarily difficult. Their priests too are more ignorant; they have no schools, or rather one ought to say, no university such as that kept up at Mandalay, so that if they would become learned they must go to Mandalay and master Burmese first, and through it Pali, before they can obtain access to Buddhist literature. It is notorious that a monk of little learning from Burmah obtains great honour among the Shans. Their own monks indeed are not only unlearned, but also somewhat lax in discipline. Not that they fail in the main virtues of temperance, chastity, and the like, but they smoke tobacco, possess valuables, and generally in their behaviour and deportment fall short of exact conformity with the rules of their order. For their zeal, however, in one kind of religious work I must not omit to give them credit. Both priests and laymen, but chiefly the priests, and especially those of the Chinese districts, are much given to pilgrimages. In making these, they sometimes travel enormous distances. Every year, for instance, parties of thirty, forty, and fifty people come down from these Chinese Shan districts to worship at the great Shway Dagone pagoda at Rangoon. Such parties usually consist of an old priest or abbot, with a few monks, and a score or two of laymen, men, women, and children, in attendance on them. The homes of these people must be at least eight hundred miles from Rangoon, often a thousand miles and more. But once on the river, they come down from Bhamo or Mandalay in a week or so by steamer, and the distance is thus much less than it seems. At the time the new "tee" or "umbrella" was placed on the Rangoon pagoda, I am told that it was Shans mainly who did the real work. They covered the whole of the enormous structure with bamboo frame-work, and hoisted the thin iron hoops one after another into position. And of the varied collection of treasures then deposited at the summit, and still remaining there safe from all human depredation, not the least valuable contribution was a solid image of Gautama, of pure gold, dedicated by the Shans. Of their religious beliefs and practices, beyond what I have already said, I know little or nothing. Every religion introduced among a people from without receives, I suppose, from them in the course of time some modifications. In what respect this has been the case among the Shans I am unable to say. Nor do I know much of their folklore. The stories they tell of dragon kingdoms, wizards, enchantment, and the like seem probably derived to a large extent from Buddhist sources, and not worthy of any further mention.

(*To be continued.*)

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE transport s.s. Khiva, which left Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant, arrived at Suez 6 p.m. on the 24th.

THE s.s. Deccan, which left Bombay on the 23rd instant with horses and a battery of artillery, arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE steamer Sirdhana, Captain G. R. Brown, sailed yesterday for Suez, with 32 sowars, 28 followers, 30 horses, and 31 ponies, portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry; 2 officers, one warrant officer, and 201 followers of the Hospital Establishment; 2 warrant officers, 86 followers, and 195 mules of the Transport Department; 4 native officers, Medical Department; 2 European men and 2 horses of the 13th Hussars; and one European man of the H-1st R. A.

THE steamer Corinth, Captain C. White, sailed yesterday for Suez, with 2 officers, 83 sowars, 80 followers, 113 horses, 6 mules, and 50 ponies, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry; one European officer and one native officer of the Medical Department; and 13 followers and 30 mules of the Transport Department.

THE embarkation of troops for the expedition is now over; and the only three vessels now remaining in dock are to sail with stores, mules, and followers. Of these the Ischia leaves on Friday, the Maharaja on Saturday, and the Africa on Sunday next. The Ischia and the Maharaja are quite full; while the Africa was being loaded yesterday.

THE s. s. Egbert, which has been chartered by Government, is expected to arrive here in a day or two.

IT is creditable to those [redacted] into the dock, striking its head against the side of the ship and sustaining severe concussion of the brain. Its carcase was drawn up soon afterwards. We might mention that none of the Dock officials had anything to do with the animal before it broke away.

THE following transports have arrived at Suez:—

	Departure.		Arrival at Suez.
Tenasserim	8th Aug.	Bombay...	24th Aug.
Merton Hall	5th ,,	,, ...	20th ,,
Sicily	6th ,,	,, ...	22nd ,,
Clan Macdonald.	12th ,,	Kurrachee	25th ,,
Booldana	7th ,,	Bombay...	22nd ,,
Bhundara	8th ,,	,, ...	23rd ,,
Chindwara	11th ,,	,, ...	23rd ,,
Kangra	6th ,,	,, ...	25th ,,
Ethiopia	10th ,,	,, ...	25th ,,
Naples	13th ,,	Kurrachee	28th ,,
Iris	11th ,,	Bombay..	28th ,,
Dryburgh Abby.	8th ,,	,, ...	23rd ,,
Lucenda	17th ,,	,, ...	23rd ,,
Khiva	11th ,,	,, ...	25th ,,
Zambesi	9th ,,	,, ...	23rd ,,
Hydaspes	9th ,,	,, ...	21st ,,
Inchrhona	12th ,,	Kurrachee	27th ,,
Northern	8th ,,	Bombay...	23rd ,,
Armenia	10th ,,	,, ...	22nd ,,
Alleghany	12th ,,	Kurrachee	28th ,,
Hampshire	14th ,,	,, ...	28th ,,
Galatia	9th ,,	,, ...	22nd ,,
Chanda	13th ,,	,, ...	27th ,,
Kerbela	18th ,,	,, ...	...
Principia	15th ,,	,, ...	...

A TRANSPORT corps on a novel basis is being organized in the Punjab, and is expected to leave Lahore early this week for Egypt, proceeding to Ismailia for service, not with the Indian Contingent, but with the army corps from home. The *personnel* only is being sent from this country, and consists of 3 officers and 600 natives, 500 of whom are drivers and the remainder artificers. The animals, some 1,200 in number, will, says the *Pioneer*, be made over to the corps in Egypt; it will be quite independent of the general transport, and ought to be invaluable if Arabi has to be followed up and hunted down. The officers selected are Major Sir P. Bromehead, 40th Native Infantry; Major Cummins, Hyderabad Cavalry; and Lieutenant Gartside Tipping, 1st Bengal Calvalry. All three served in the Afghan War: Sir P. Bromehead gained a name for organisation in the Transport Department in the Khyber, [redacted] was at one time rather rare; Personal Assistant to the with the Kurram Force durin the war; and Lieutenant T tant Road Commandant in

THE BISHOP'S SCH

(FROM A COR

THE annual meeting of and St. Mary's School, P when H. E. the Governo ceedings were opened reading the reports. T have acquitted themse the Matriculation exa and in the Governmen In the former the Bi out of eight candida three out of four. tained the same g ment inspection w mented, in the ca held by professors and in the case of by Dr. Evans, the School, Bombay. clearly showed t tain their high r a larger number and the infant St. Mary's Scho At the conclu H. E. rose and the annual me great pleasur by the Hon warmest inte his care. The success great credit on Mr. Macnee a as well as on the ladies who school. It was gratifying that the sc in want of funds. Their excellent grants any way detract from their credit or make the schools eleemosynary; they were fairly earned by the exertions of the teachers and by the response of the pupils. The increasing numbers was the surest test of public confidence, and the very large attendance, in spite of the attractions of the Regatta, proved the great popularity of these institutions. The boys and girls no doubt felt proud to know that their exertions had done so much for the schools, and he trusted they would do their best to bring about an equally gratifying result next year.

His Excellency then gave away the prizes, after which an entertaining programme of music, recitation, and dancing brought the meeting to a close.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

EGYPTIAN ATTACK ON KASSASSIN.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 29, Afternoon.

Advices have been received from Egypt, stating that the enemy made an attack last night on the British position at Kassassin, which was repulsed. The enemy lost heavily in men, and eleven of their guns were captured. The British loss was 120 men.

LONDON, Aug. 30, Morning.

Later particulars received from Egypt state that the enemy maintained their attack on the British position at Kassassin from day-break until nightfall, when they were utterly routed by a brilliant charge from our cavalry.

The railway is now in working order, and the whole of Sir Garnet Wolseley's force is being moved to the front.

DISTURBANCES ON THE TURCO-GRECIAN FRONTIER.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.

The Turks attacked the Greeks at Degavi on Sunday last. Fighting still continues. One thousand Greek troops have been despatched to the frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.

The Turks state that in the outbreak at Degavi the Greeks were the aggressors, having attempted to seize debateable territory in Thessaly.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is very ill from an attack of hæmorrhage.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Advices from Ireland state that the Irish Constabulary have been appeased, and that the agitation among them for increase of pay is subsiding.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Latest bulletins respecting the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury state that he is progressing favourably.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

A suit was filed on Tuesday, the 29th, against the proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette* for an alleged malicious libel, by advertisement, on Mr. Hare as Barrister, as Municipal Commissioner, and as lessee of the Cocos Islands. The damages claimed are nominal—a hundred goldmohurs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Aug. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 30.

Mail-steamer Bokhara and extra steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes [illegible]	

[illegible]

Via direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)
TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 29.

At 10 p.m.	80·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

At 6 a.m.	78·1
" 10 a.m.	80·9
" 2 p.m.	84·8
" 4 p.m.	82·7

The change in the home mail service from the Tuesday to the Friday departure will take effect from the 30th September, on which date the first Friday's mail will leave Bombay. At Calcutta the change in departure will date from September 26.

A correspondent at Nasick informs us that the town is now almost free from cholera. He adds:—"Our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Leahy, was here and there, and in fact everywhere. The rich and poor were all attended to alike."

Colonel Bannerman has resumed charge of the Gwalior Residency, his special duties at Simla with the Maharajah Holkar having come to an end.

Dr. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, will be at Poona to-morrow to commence the sittings of the Commission in this Presidency. After bringing his tour in Upper India and the Central Provinces to a close, he went to Pachmari for a few days' rest. We reproduce to-day an interesting speech delivered by Dr. Hunter at Jubbulpore, on the subject of education as the Commission found it in the Central Provinces.

Noticing the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. Mandlik to the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Pioneer* remarks:—As this gentleman was one of the principal opponents of the Government in the recent debate over the Abkari Amendment Bill, and is well known for the independence of his views, his re-election makes the foolishness of those who profess to look upon the Bombay Council as a sort of Star Chamber more patent than before.

Though the mean annual rainfall of Naini Tal is only 86·99 inches, we see that by August 18 this year a total of 91·9 inches had already fallen [illegible] 1st January. The drainage works, the [illegible] paper says, have stood the severe test [illegible]

[illegible] is now under consideration in the Legislative Department which is intended to provide the [illegible] legal machinery for the establishment of [illegible] local self-government boards in the Central [illegible]ces. This measure will probably be ultimately adopted as the pattern on which similar [illegible] for the other Provinces will be drawn up.

[illegible]veral of the discharged sepoys of the late [illegible] 35th, and 37th Regiments M. N. I. met [illegible] Frederick Roberts at the station, as he [illegible]s leaving Madras for Ootacamund the other day, ascertain the result of their appeal praying for [illegible]-enlistment. His Excellency replied that their [illegible]ppeal had been favourably considered, and that [illegible]n order will be passed at an early date for their reinstatement.

A Rangoon telegram, dated August 26, says:—"A strong feeling of insecurity prevails in town. A meeting of wealthy natives has been held, and a memorial presented to the Chief Commissioner for better police protection."

The Burmese Envoy takes back to Mandalay presents from the British Government, the *Englishman* says, in return for the Burmese gifts, and the Viceroy's answer to the King's letter. *On dit* at Simla that it is just possible that the Mandalay Government may, on the return of the embassy, be induced to accept the British draft treaty in its entirety. Should they do so, Mr. Bernard may probably be authorized to execute a treaty on behalf of the Viceroy. "The Burmese envoy has, it is believed, expressed a hope that the Mandalay Government's objections to the rejected clauses may not be insurmountable. There appears, from what we hear, reason to believe that the above rumours are well-founded."

The ship Macbeth, from Australia in ballast and bound to Chittagong, has stranded on the Dapres sand at the mouth of the Megna. She has settled on her anchor and so made a hole in her. The chief officer has arrived at Chittagong asking for assistance, and when he left the ship she was reported to be filling fast, having then 6 feet of water in her hold. The Port Officer of Chittagong wired to Calcutta that he was starting on Saturday with his cutter to render assistance and save life. The Macbeth is 1,554 tons and is owned by Messrs. A. Macmillan and Sons of Dumbarton.

The following resignations are about to take place in the commissioned ranks of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, viz., that of Major W. D. Cruickshank, and that of Lieutenant James Stevenson, senior subaltern of the "A" Company. The latter officer, a contemporary says, relinquishes his commission after a long and steady service in the ranks, and subsequently as a commissioned officer of volunteers, and his place will not be easily filled.

The uniform to be adopted as a working dress by "A" Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will not be similar to that worn by the Mounted Company after all. The material will be the same as that worn by the Mounted Rifles, viz., khaki, but of a lighter shade. The khaki is on its way to Calcutta from England. It is said that better khaki can be obtained now in England than any manufactured in India, and the cloth can be laid down in Calcutta 25 per cent. cheaper than if it was purchased in this country. This is curious, but is said to be true. The new uniform is to consist of tunic and trousers. The present green serge-covered helmets will have plain khaki covers placed over them; and the black belt and pouch worn with the green serge or full dress uniform will continue to be worn with the khaki working dress. Field caps, similar to those of the Mounted Rifles, will be available for purchase by the men.

The *Indian Volunteer Gazette* has an article on the importance of cadet companies to Volunteer Corps. "In conclusion, we cannot urge with sufficient emphasis the necessity for encouraging the embodiment of cadet companies wherever it is practicable, and of having these companies officered by masters of the respective schools in which the cadets are pupils. Boys of ten years of age and over should be induced to volunteer, and those who were not considered strong enough to support rifles might be provided with wooden dummies, with which they could at least join in the manœuvres, until they were able with facility to manipulate the rifle. An hour's parading daily would be beneficial both in a military and physical point of view; and the importance of Volunteer battalions composed of men who had thus been trained and disciplined in their youth is not to be questioned." We should think that a very respectable cadet company might be raised from amongst the several schools in Bombay.

There has been considerable delay in appointing a Pay-master to the Deolali Depôt, and now one has been appointed from the half-pay list, who is not a Pay-master of the Army Pay Department. It is said that the position is not a coveted one, the work during the trooping season being excessive and the emoluments trifling; but as the Government of India have likened the work of the Pay-master of the depôt to that performed by a Pay-master of an infantry corps, the emoluments may be shorn of the staff pay of Rs. 100 per mensem now given, and the office allowance restricted to Rs. 78-10-8, as for an infantry battalion. Service at Deolali is not popular with any one but the Adjutant, and there is always a run after that post; but the cause is not apparent, as the staff pay of the appointment (Rs. 221-5) is less than that of an Infantry Adjutant (Rs. 257). Of late no officer would accept the post of Quartermaster, so that it became necessary to appoint the Sergeant Major to the position, and it is now before the Government of India to appoint a warrant officer to the post, and to give him a staff salary of Rs. 80 per mensem all the year round.

The Madras Government are apparently disposed, the local *Mail* remarks, to view with favour the widow marriage movement that has been going on in Rajahmundry, and to do what lies in their power to mitigate the persecution to which the reformers of the Northern Circars have been subjected since the memorable celebration some months ago of two widow marriages under the auspices of the Rajahmundry Association, headed by Mr. Veerasalingum and Mr. Navasivium. The charge instituted by the latter before the Joint Magistrate against the priest for excommunicating him was thrown out, the result of which has been that the Rajahmundry reformers have had to endure no end of vexatious annoyances and oppression at the hands of the local orthodox party. The Government have, we understand, directed an appeal to be instituted before the High Court, and the latter have admitted the same.

A curious flaw in the census returns has come to light in Assam, and is noticed in the Chief Commissioner's review of a report on the administration of Sylhet. It appears that a certain tea [illegible]as returned in the census tables as con[illegible]42 Christians; although, as the Deputy [illegible]sioner remarks, "Christianity is not com[illegible] tea gardens." Mr. Johnstone, therefore, [illegible] inquired of the manager what persons had [illegible] returned as Christians. "All the coolies," [illegible]he reply, "who are not Hindus: they eat any[illegible]g." The 142 Christians, therefore, are a mixed [illegible]f Oraons, Mundahs, Santbals, Musahars, Chan[illegible]s, &c., who have never heard of Christianity.

A contemporary calls attention to the large and apparently increasing number of cases in which decrees of the courts remain wholly unexecuted. In the year 1878, out of a total of 126,955 applications for execution, nothing was done in 49,975 cases. In 1879, out of a total of 122,426 cases, the corresponding figures were 45,725; and in the year 1880, out of 122,336 cases, there remained 53,061 in which the decree counted virtually for nothing. In the year 1880, in the judgeship of Mainpuri, in actually more than half the whole number of applications for execution of decrees, nothing was done at all; and the figures of Agra, Benares, and Mirzapore are almost as bad. "Unless there be some explanation," the *Pioneer* remarks, "which certainly is not apparent and has not been given as yet, these figures seem to show that the administration of civil justice is slipping gradually out of the hands of the courts, and that the gulf between them and the people is widening day by day. Some years ago Sir Charles Hobhouse remarked that in India when a man got a decree his troubles began; but in the North-West Provinces, at least, it seems that in a vast number of cases the difficulty of executing a decree is so great that the attempt has to be abandoned. If this be not the case, then some explanation of these figures, which are obviously altogether misleading, should be given. If it be the case, then certainly the subject imperatively demands the earnest attention of the Law Member."

It is interesting to note the present whereabouts of the various men-of-war supposed to be upon the East Indian station, and consider what the naval defences of India would amount to to-morrow were an occasion to arise requiring their active employment. The Arab, a four-gun vessel of 720 tons and 95 horse power, is in the Persian Gulf. H. M. S. Dragon, of 6 guns, 1,137 tons and 1,010 horse power, is at Suez; so is H. M. S. Eclipse, a corvette carrying 12 guns, and of 1,273 tons and 150 horse power. H. M. S. Euryalus, the flagship, carrying 11 guns, and of 4,130 tons and 5,270 horse power, is also at Suez; together with the gunboats Ready and Seagull, carrying four and three guns respectively. The solitary vessel which remains in nearer Indian seas guarding East Indian commerce is H. M. S. Ranger, a small gun-vessel carrying three guns. When last heard of she was at Trincomalee. Two other vessels forming part of the fleet of war-vessels on the East Indian station ought to be mentioned—the London, stationed at Zanzibar, carrying two guns, and of 2,687 tons burthen, and H. M. S. Ruby, carrying 12 guns, 2,162 tons and 1,830 horse power. This smart corvette is with the flagship at Suez. The Dryad, a sloop carrying 9 guns, 1,086 tons burthen and 300 horse power, is also in the Red Sea.

The *British Medical Journal* of July 29 contains an indignant protest, on behalf of the medical profession, against the order issued, under the authority of Sir Ashley Eden, that medical officers should superintend the evisceration of animals supposed to have died from the effects of poison.

A correspondent, "D. J. M.," writes to the *Englishman* that going into the interior from Suez to purchase camels would strike one as a curious occupation for a person of Professor Palmer's literary attainments: but the following paragraph, from the *Academy* of the 8th July, is the probable explanation of how the Professor came to be in the desert when Major Gill and Flag Lieutenant Harold Charrington went there to purchase camels:—

"Between Akabah, the ancient Elath, the port from which Solomon's fleets sailed for Ophir, and the Sinaitic peninsula, there is a small region of country which is at present unexplored. Prof. E. H. Palmer, author of 'The Desert of the Exodus,' has undertaken, for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, to pay a visit to this district with the endeavour to complete the map of the scene of the 'wanderings of Israel.' Among the places which he proposes to examine may be mentioned the site of Kadesh Barnea, originally discovered by the Rev. J. Rowlands, and more recently visited by Mr. Clay Turnbull, of Philadelphia. Should time allow, Prof. Palmer proposes also to revisit the very interesting city of El Barid, north of Petra, which he discovered in 1870, during his journey with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake."

The revolution in Ecuador continues, by latest accounts, to make satisfactory progress, and the languid interest it at first excited has been replaced by a feeling of earnestness not unmingled with anxiety. This gratifying change has been brought about principally by the frightful threats of Alfaro, the revolutionary leader, who, if he really intends to keep all his promises, is evidently not a person to be trifled with. Among other disagreeable utterances he has lately declared that he will without fail shoot all the officers he may capture who fight for Veintemilla, the actual President. He excuses himself for this painful announcement by asserting that in sustaining a dictatorship the officers become traitors to their country, and as such deserve death. What makes matters all the more unpleasant for the officers is that Veintemilla will, they have good reason to believe, shoot them if they decline to fight for him. They are therefore between two fires, and their position is one that makes them objects of universal and well-deserved sympathy. In the meantime Ambato, a large city on the road from Guayaquil to Quito, has fallen into the hands of the revolutionary party, and this adds to the excitement of the situation.

H. H. HOLKAR'S ELDEST SON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of the 26th instant, you have put in a little paragraph from the Lahore paper about the Maharajah Holkar's eldest son. It has hurt the young Prince very much. The statement in the Lahore paper is utterly untrue, and can only have been inserted by some disappointed office-seeker. In fact, there is substantial reason to believe this is the case. His Highness' enemy thinks abuse in the paper is the easiest method of gratifying his spite. There is not an atom of truth in the statement. The eldest Prince, H. H. Prince Shivajee Rao Holkar, is a thoroughly well-educated and enlightened youth, and is on the best of terms with his father, the Maharajah, whom he assists materially in ruling the State. He is well known in the State for his fairness and justness in all cases that come before him, and is much respected and liked by all the Maharajah's subjects. It is, therefore, a cruel thing to have him abused by some personal enemy who has access to the Lahore paper.

X. Y. Z.

THE PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been suggested by several correspondents that a university man should be appointed to the new post of Protector of Pilgrims, but little do they know that it is the misfortune of these days that abilities and qualifications are not to be looked to, if the applicant is well-connected or well-supported. Whenever a post falls vacant, innumerable private recommendations are brought into play; and a candidate who possesses these is, in 99 cases out of 100, certain of scoring an easy win over his competitors, who may have passed any number of examinations or be otherwise qualified. In such cases very often one will be found exercising all his influence to secure the vacant place either for a son, a relative, or a protégé, however certain he may be that such a man will prove totally unfit for the duties of his office.

This post, however, being of a different and an important class, let us hope that the Government will prove strong enough to resist such secret influences, and confer the situation upon a really deserving man.

ISLAM.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 29:—The barometer continues falling only in the western part of the Punjab. The rise continues in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, and has extended to the North-West Provinces, where heavy rain has fallen at Rohilkhund and Oudh. The lowest pressure is in the Indus Valley. There is also a local barometric depression at Nagpore and Berar, in the Carnatic and around Negapatam, where heavy rain is reported. Rain to-day is very general. Bareilly has had 5 inches; Saugor Island, over 3 inches; Lucknow, Calcutta, and Jubbulpore, over 2 inches; Mussoorie, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Purneah, Patna, and Negapatam, over 1 inch; Simla, Roorki, Silchar, Mozufferpore, Secunderabad, Vizagapatam, Mangalore, Bangalore and Toungoo, over ½ inch. On previous days, Silchar had over 1 inch; Naini Tal, Dinagepore, Nowgong, and Toungoo, over ½ inch.

The rainfall at Akyab this year up to the 17th of August was 162·32 inches, as compared with 127·21 inches during the corresponding period of last year.

Our Nasick correspondent writes, 29th Aug.:—Rain was greatly need in Nasick, and we have had this afternoon a good fall. This downpour has been most opportune, and it is to be hoped that it will be general in this district. Most unfortunately, we have a plague of locusts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	57 65	68 15	65 86	66 19
29 Tuesday	....	....	....	....
30 Wednesday	......	0 14	0 0	0 5
Total	57 65	68 29	65 86	66 21
Corresponding date last year	63 77	68 15	61 68	67 77

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 30th August, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·799	85·0	WSW	21	0·00
Surat	·840	83·6	W	10	0·00
Bombay	·859	80·9	W	6	0·07
Ratnagiri	·848	82·8	NW Fresh	...	0·02
Karwar	·862	78·0	SW Light	...	0·06
Mangalore	·909	74·5	NW	6	0·69
Calicut	·908	74·6	S	13	0·54
Cochin	·919	75·0	SW	4	0·42
Masulipatam	·826	86·8	SSE	...	0·02
Madras	·841	81·8	SW	4	0·00
Negapatam	·840	81·4	W	3	0·06

SPORTING.

POONA REGATTA.

The fourteenth annual Regatta of the Poona Boat Club commenced yesterday (Tuesday), on the river at Garden Reach, and the proceedings were in every way of a decidedly successful description. For the last few days the river has been not so pleasant as might be wished, on account of the cross winds which have made rowing rather an awkward amusement, but last evening wind and weather were everything that could be desired. The first race was rowed punctually at 4-45 and resulted in an easy victory for Mackay, who sculled with great judgment and headed his opponent at the winning post by several lengths. The second event on the programme was the first heat of the double sculling, which was easily won by Messrs. Sawyer and LeQuesne, who rowed in first rate form. The third event of the day was the Challenge Fours, which may be said to be the great event of the whole meeting, and considerable excitement prevailed as to the possible result, as previous touting had failed to distinguish sufficient difference between the crews to render the odds on any of the competitors very marked. A good start was effected, and Madras at once took the lead, but were held by Bombay up to the half mile, at which point it may have been said to have been any body's race. At this point Bombay crossed over and took the Poona boat's water, but failed to hold Madras, who came away from them and won in good form by a couple of lengths from Bombay, Poona being a bad third. The time was 6-26, which is not fast for the Poona course.

The Madras boat received quite an ovation on their victory, and deserve every credit for having come so far and rowed so well. The Bombay crew, too, may be congratulated on having rowed a very plucky losing race, and were admirably steered by their cox. The fourth event was a Sculling race between Messrs. Vishnu, Tindal Poona Boat Club, and Hyad Ali, Tindal Madras Boat Club. The latter's form in the preliminary canter was much admired, but his heavier opponent wore him down and won easily. The Junior Pairs resulted in a row over for Messrs. Olivier and Dun, their opponents having scratched at the last moment. The Scratch fours (first heat) brought two boats to the post, and resulted in a slashing race between Messrs. Orr's and Steele's boat; the latter, however, collapsed at the first well, and Orr scored another victory. In the interval between this and the previous race various soldiers disported themselves in tubs and amused the populace by their repeated immersions.

The seventh race produced no contest, as Mr. MacCartie scratched. The eight race could not be rowed on account of the darkness.

The Band of the 15th East Yorkshire Regiment played during the evening. The attendance was large. To-day's (Wednesday's) programme includes several interesting races. The chief among them being the Ladies' Fours of which a very close contest is expected.—*Deccan Herald.*

We see the *Madras Mail* writing of the chances of the Madras crew in the Challenge Fours at Poona, says:—"They have laboured under great disadvantages in training, as until the rains last week our rivers have been nearly waterless."

The following was Tuesday's programme:—

First Race, 4-45 p.m.—Junior Sculls. First heat. Distance ½ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
J. H. Mackay	11 6	M. J. Slater	10 7

Second Race, 5-0 p.m.—Double Sculls. First heat. Distance ¼ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
W. H. LeQuesne	10 0	P. Dun	10 8
E. E. Sawyer	11 6	L. A. Gordon	11 2

Third Race, 5-30 p.m.—Challenge Fours. Distance 1 mile.

MADRAS.	st. lbs.	BOMBAY.	st. lbs.
1 H. A. Anderson	10 2	1 C. Gray	9 13
2 L. Strange	10 8	2 J. T. Barber	11 8
3 Campbell	10 0	3 A. Arthur	12 8
St. S. Orr	10 13	St. R. L. Stewart	11 11
Cox. Yorke	9 6	Cox.	
Colour—Blue.		Colours—Black and gold.	

POONA.

	st. lbs.
1 W. Coles	10 8
2 Anstruther Thomson	11 9
3 W. B. Whiteford	13 9
St. T. A. LeMesurier	11 10
Cox. R. G. Oxenham	9 6
Colour.—Crimson.	

Fourth Race, 5-45 p.m.—Tindal's Sculling Race. First heat. Distance ½ mile.

POONA.	st. lbs.	MADRAS.	st. lbs.
Vishnu	8 3	Hyad Khan	6 13

Fifth Race, 6 p.m.—Junior Pairs. Distance ½ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
1 P. Dun	13 8	1 J. Prendergast	10 0
St. H. D. Olivier	11 6	St. M. J. Slater	10 7
Cox. T. M. Vigors	9 12	Cox.	

Sixth Race, 6-15 p.m.—Scratch Fours. First heat. Distance ½ mile.

1 Battiscombe	1 Powell
2 Dun	2 Gordon, J
3 Fanshawe	3 Cowans
St. Strange	St. Steele

1 Forbes
2 Martin
3 Gorden L.
St. Orr

Seventh Race, 6-30 p.m.—Senior Sculls. First heat. Distance ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
S. Orr	11 0	F. F. MacCartie	10 3
Colour—Blue.			

Eighth Race, 6-45 p.m.—Senior Pairs. First heat. Distance ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
1 A. Thomson	11 9	1 J. H. Mackay	11 6
St. T. A. LeMesurier	11 10	St. W. C. Hughes	10 2

AHMEDABAD RACES.

A correspondent sends us the following results of the Ahmedabad races, held during the late "week":—

1st Day.

1st Race.—For all Galloways, &c., &c. 1 mile.

Capt. Charles's b a g The Shah, 10st. 5lb., Owner	1
Mr. Strip's g c b g King David, 9st. 6lb., Native	2

2nd Race.—For all C. B. Ponies, &c., &c. ½ mile.

Capt. Humfrey's b c b m Diamond, 10st., Col. Stack	1
M. Hughe's b c b m Serjt. Major, 10st. 7lb., Dr. Tully	2
Sheik Jehangir Mir's d c b p Hiramun, 10st. 3lb., Rowji	3

3rd Race.—Steeplechase, &c., &c. 2½ miles.

Capt. Elliot's c a h Hollander, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Gore	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's Baly Bijou, Mr. Richardson	2
Mr. Tully's b a h Nawab, Owner	0
Mr. Younghusband's j c b g Brat, Owner	0

4th Race.—H. H. Aga Khan's Cup. R. C.

Capt. Elliot's ch a h King of the Golden Mines, 8st. 12lb., Mr. Gore	1
H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's g a h Robin Gray, 8st. 12lb., Taglore	2
H. H. Aga Ali Shah's b a h Benazir, 8st. 5lb., Mokinda	0
H. H. Aga Ali Shah's g a h Istamboul, 8st. 5lb., Rowji	0
H. H. the Thakore of Palitana's, g a h Echo, 8st. 12lb., Katiro	0
Capt. Charles's ch a h Everdon, 8st. 5lb., Owner	0

5th Race.—The Lilliputs, &c., &c. ½ mile.

Mr. Hughes's d c b p The Fawn, Mr. Tully	1
Capt. Charles's ch c b p Dan Tucker, 9st. 9lb., Owner	2
Mr. Younghusband's b c b p Ginger	3

2nd Day.

1st Race.—H. H. Aga Alli Shah's Cup.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's g a h Robin Gray, 8st. 12lb., Taylor	1
Mr. Craigie's c a h Free Lance, late King of the Golden Mines, 8st. 12lb., Mr. Gore	2
Capt. Elliot's c a h Octopus, 8st. 5lb., Ahmed	0
H. H. Aga Ali Shah's b a h Ahmed, 8st. 5lb., Rowji	0
H. H. the Thakore of Palitana's g a h Echo, 8st. 12lb., Native	0

2nd Race.—For all ponies 13-2 and under.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's Clara, Taylor	1
Capt. Charles's Silverheels, Owner	2
Capt. Elliot's b c b m Jezebel, Mr. Gore	3
Sheik Jehangir Mir's d c b p Hiramun, 10st 5lb., Rowji	0

3rd Race.—Guzerat Cup.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's g a h Grimaldi, 10st. 3lb., Taylor	1
Capt. Charles's ch a h Everdon, 9st. 3lb., Owner	2
H. H. Aga Ali Shah's g a h Istamboul, 8st. 13lb., Rowji	3
H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's d a h The Slug, 8st. 13lb., Native	0
Mr. Strip's b c b m Lady Go-lightly, 9st. 4lb., Native	0

3rd Day.

1st Race.—Pony Race. ½ mile.

Col. Stack's d Yawn, 10st. 4lb., Owner	1
——— Fandingo, 10st.	2
——— Hiramun, 9st. 10lb.	3
——— Sarolo, 10st. 4lb.	0
——— Highflyer, 8st. 7lb.	0
——— Diamond, 10st. 4lb.	0

2nd Race.—Handicap for all Galloways. 1 mile.

Col. Stack's b a g Shah, 10st., Owner	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's b a g Bijou, 8st. 13lb., Mr. Gore	2
H. H. Aga Khan's c a g Sweet William, 7st. 7lbs., Rowji	3

3rd Race.—Sensation Handicap, R. C. and a distance.

Capt. Charles's ch a h Everdon, 8st. 7lb., Ahmed	1
H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's g a h Grimaldi, 10st., Mr. Gore	2
H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's g a h Robin Gray, 9st. 10lb., Taylor	3
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Istamboul, 8st. 2lb., Rowji	0
H. H. the Thakore of Morvi's b a h The Slug, 7st. 10lb., Native	0

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* SATARA.

This match was played at Satara on the 25th and 26th instant, and resulted in a victory for Poona by 26 runs. There was some tall scoring on both sides, as the following returns will show:—

SATARA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Holmes, ct. and b. Cowans	65	b. Larpent	24
Woodhouse, b. Larpet	3	b. Larpent	3
Lee-Warner, b. Larpet	7	b. Larpent	8
Mactier, jn., l.b.w., b. Larpent	7	b. Macartie	26
Shewan, b. Jardine	8	b. Macartie	4
Muir Mackenzie, ct. Whiting, b. Jardine	4	run out	7
Staveley, ct. Jardine, b. Larpet	1	b. Larpent	6
Mactier, Sr., run out, b. Larpet	26	run out	5
Mainwaring, b. Cowans	17	b. Larpent	7
Reiley, not out	8	ct. Macartie, b. Larpent	6
Logan, b. Larpen	2	ct. Whiting, b. Larpent	2
b. 7, l.b. 6, w. 2, n.b. 2	17	b. 2, l.b. 3, w. 1	6
Total	165	Total	104

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Whiting, ct. and b. Mackenzie	4	l.b.w. b. Mackenzie	7
Larpent, b. Mactier	6	run out	53
McCartie, run out	0	b. Mackenzie	36
Gonne, b. Mackenzie	14	b. Mackenzie	24
Cowans, b. Mactier	0	b. Shewan	1
Marriott, ct. Mactier, b. Mackenzie	1	ht. wkt. b. Mackenzie	48
Jardine, b. Mackenzie	5	b. Shewan	8
Crawford, ct. Holmes, b. Mackenzie	4	b. Mackenzie	6
Gonne, b. Mactier	2	not out	4
Wise, b. Mactier	0	b. Mackenzie	0
Butler, not out	0	run out	11
b. 9, l.b. 6	15	b. 25, l.b. 15, n.b. 1	41
Total	56	Total	392

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

These races will be held near Kirkee on Wednesday, 6th September, 1882.

Stewards.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

Committee.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

Tally-Ho Stakes.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

The Grand Annual.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

The Deccan Chase.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5 About 1½ miles.

The Merchant's Purse.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all gallowys. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

The Hie-over Chase.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 p.m. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 a.m.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 p.m. at the Gymkhana shed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chases are open to members of any recognised Tent Club.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternoon.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—W. G. Russell, from Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sirdhana (s) and Corinth (s), for Suez.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Scotsman, Sirdhana, and Corinth left the dock yesterday.

Criminal Sessions.—Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 11th September.

The Bhopal Railway.—A new time-table for the train service between Itarsi and Hoshungabad, on the Bhopal State Railway, appears in our advertisement columns.

The Presidency Central Rifle Meeting.—We have been requested to intimate to intending competitors at the forthcoming Central Rifle Meeting, at Poona, that in the handicap for seven rounds at 800 yards the number of points which the Snider rifle will receive from the Military Breech Loader is eight, not seven, as laid down at page 17 of the prospectus.

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourer, named Furreed Khan Jungee Khan, employed on board the s. s. Bretton Hall, was seriously injured on Tuesday last by accidentally falling into the main hold of the vessel. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

Mill Accident.—Huzaree Heeramull, a young native employed at the Jute Mills at Colaba, on Tuesday last had one of the fingers of his right hand jammed in the mill machinery whilst in motion. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

Assault.—Purshotum Khemjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunker Govindram of assaulting Pursia Vitul at Bhooleshwar. It appears that in an altercation which took place between complainant and defendant about a certain person being invited to a caste dinner, defendant bit the complainant on the left eye-brow and arms. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Putrid Fish.—Doomoo Dewallee and another were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of exposing putrid fish for sale at the Oomercarry market. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 7, and the other Rs. 5.—Boodee Luximon and five others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of exposing putrid fish for sale at the Null-bazaar fish market. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

Found Dead.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Gajee Kulloo, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was found lying dead on the foot-path at the Bhendy Bazaar-road at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The evidence adduced went to show that deceased had no fixed place of residence, and had been suffering from consumption for the past five years. The verdict was that death was caused by phthisis.

Alleged Thefts.—Hyderally Massoom, living on the ground floor of a house on Jail-road, reported to the police on Tuesday last that while he was asleep on a charpoy in the compound of the house, a leather bag containing Rs. 68 in cash and a passage ticket per s. s. Colombo to Jeddah was stolen from under his head, and a copper pot and a pair of shoes were also stolen from under his cot.—Ram Gopall Ram Narayen, living at Vitul-wady, reported on the same day the loss of a gold neck-ornament of the value of Rs. 150 from the person of his daughter, aged three years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Aug. 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 16th inst., calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition and schedule. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, opposed the application on behalf of some creditors, while several other creditors, who held decrees against the insolvent, appeared in person.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that a similar application was made by the insolvent on the 22nd March last, when it was refused by his Lordship. The only new matter alleged in the affidavits for renewing the application was that some property which had been attached before the insolvency had since been sold, and that there would be a surplus of about Rs. 4,000 in the hands of the Sheriff, after satisfying the claim of the attaching creditor.

The Commissioner.—What is the claim against the insolvent's father-in-law?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it was for ornaments and wearing apparel which were presented to insolvent's wife at his marriage. The insolvency had been pending since 1879. In 1881, when the suit against the father-in-law was filed, the defendant applied for security for costs, and Sir Charles Sargent made an order that security should be given, or else that the suit should be dismissed. During the vacation the insolvent obtained a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. After the vacation, when the defendant in the suit applied for its dismissal, the insolvent pleaded that he had obtained a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, and that on the rule being made absolute there would be no necessity for him to give security for costs. His Lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley) subsequently discharged the rule *nisi*, with costs. On another application being made to Sir Charles Sargent to dismiss the suit, his Lordship ordered that the amount of the security should be fixed by the judge in chambers; and that if, within a month afterwards, no security was given, the suit should be dismissed. The amount of security to be deposited was fixed by the chambers judge at Rs. 5,500; but no security was lodged within the month allowed for the purpose by Sir Charles Sargent's order. A fresh application was made to Mr. Justice West to dismiss the suit; but before the application was made the insolvent had applied to his Lordship Mr. Justice Bayley and obtained a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. Consequently Mr. Justice West made an order that, if the rule *nisi* was discharged to-day, the suit should be dismissed on the 5th September unless, meantime, the security was given by the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner remarked that, unless the insolvent settled with the creditors, his Lordship did not see how the case could be taken out of the hands of the court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the creditors who had signed a composition deed represented a small portion. The property that had been attached before the insolvent filed his petition realised Rs 16,000 or Rs. 17,000; the attaching creditor's claim had to be paid out of the amount; and there would be a balance of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 in the hands of the Sheriff. If the petition was allowed to be withdrawn, the balance would be swept away by the decree-holders, and the present opposing creditors could not get anything. If the balance went into the hands of the Official Assignee, they were likely to get something; and the learned counsel said they were well entitled to it.

Mr. Starling offered a cheque for a portion of the claim of Mr. Kirkpatrick's clients.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was not satisfied with the offer. The opposing creditors asked that the money in the hands of the Sheriff should not be allowed to go out of the court's hands, and that it should be distributed proportionately. His Lordship was asked to discharge the rule *nisi*, with costs.

Mr. Starling said it appeared that his learned friend's client was the wire-puller; and he was directly or indirectly the father-in-law of the insolvent. There were no assets in the hands of the Official Assignee at present; it was difficult to say whether the money in the hands of the Sheriff would at all reach the Official Assignee; and the usual course under such circumstances was to allow an insolvent to withdraw his petition if he chose to do so. The court could not compel him to go on with his petition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said if the rule was made absolute, his clients would be compelled to apply for an order that Shapurjee be adjudicated an insolvent.

After some further discussion, his Lordship said that as several creditors, hearing in the bazaar that there were some moneys of the insolvent, had come forward to oppose the rule *nisi*, he could not make the rule absolute. His Lordship could adjourn the matter for a week if Mr. Starling wished.

Mr. Starling asked for a fortnight.

His Lordship said he should then be in the middle of the Criminal Sessions. The matter was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 20th September. Counsel were told to mention to Mr. Justice West on the 5th September the circumstances under which an adjournment was granted.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company, which is in voluntary liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon, at their registered office in Hornby-row. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, the liquidator, was called to the chair.

The Chairman said the first business before the meeting was to consider and sanction the compromise in the matters in dispute between the Mofussil Company, Limited, and the Broach Cotton Company. The chairman requested Mr. Frere, the company's solicitor, to place before them the facts of the case.

Mr. Frere said that it would be remembered that when, in April last, the Mofussil Company submitted their accounts to the Broach Cotton Company, a meeting was held, and it was resolved that a committee be appointed to go through the accounts in order to examine them and see if there were any objections to the accounts. The committee accordingly drew up a report taking certain objections to the Mofussil Company's accounts. It was then resolved at a meeting of the present company's shareholders that liberty be given to the directors to take such proceedings on the report as they thought fit. By that time the Mofussil Company had filed a suit against the Broach Company, and it was thought desirable to lay the case before counsel. Mr. Farran was of opinion that the objections of the committee could not be maintained in the High Court against the Mofussil Company. The Mofussil Company had claimed Rs. 7,600 from the Broach Cotton Company, and the latter company had made a counter-claim of about Rs. 16,000. Counsel being of opinion that this claim could not be proved in court, he (Mr. Frere) strongly advised the shareholders present to accept the compromise which had been made by the liquidator of all matters in dispute between the two companies. The compromise was to the effect that the Broach Cotton Company should pay to the Mofussil Company the sum of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Frere added that the proposed compromise was very beneficial to the company.

Dr. Blaney then proposed "that the compromise of all matters in dispute between the Mofussil Company, Limited, and the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, proposed by the liquidator, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, be and it is hereby sanctioned, and the said liquidator is hereby authorized to pay to the Mofussil Company, Limited, the sum of Rs. 4,000, each company withdrawing their claims on the other in the suit No. 164 of 1882 in the High Court at Bombay, and the respective companies paying their own costs of the said suit." Dr. Blaney said he did not care to avail himself of the privilege of speaking to the resolution, beyond making the brief remark that after a long experience with the world in general he thought that when a number of people could agree in compromising a lawsuit, they exhibited themselves as individuals in a very right state of mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas interpreted Mr. Frere's remarks in Guzerati. Mr. Goculdas further commented upon the committee's report on the accounts of the Mofussil Company, and concluded by saying that the beneficial compromise was come to chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer.

Mr. Dinshaw Framjee said that he was one of the committee who had drawn up the report referred to by the chairman, and was in a position to say that the latter's comments upon it were unfair. The chairman had made the compromise, as he wanted to get out of the business as soon as he could. The compromise was not beneficial to the company, and the speaker expressed his willingness to buy up the company's claims by offering a thousand rupees of the amount of the compromise to the company.

The Chairman.—I am quite ready to support your offer. You can make a proper proposal to that effect to the meeting.

Mr. Dinshaw then made some further remarks, after which he resumed his seat. After a little while Mr. Dinshaw rose again, when the chairman ruled that he could not address the meeting a second time. Mr. Dinshaw replied that he had not finished his remarks, but eventually obeyed the Chairman's ruling under protest.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff said he would be the last person to propose that any legal proceedings should be taken against the Mofussil Company, so long as they could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the unfortunate dispute between the two companies. But it appeared that the compromise was not quite satisfactory; and if Mr. Dinshaw wanted to offer Rs. 1,000 out of the Rs. 4,000 to be paid to the Mofussil Company, he did not see why the liquidator should not accept the offer at once, and let Mr. Dinshaw fight the matter out on his own account with that company. The speaker thought that they should have invited tenders and assigned over the company's claim to the highest bidder, instead of doing the business in a hole and corner way.

The Chairman.—Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Shroff said that if the Chairman had invited tenders, he would have received very good offers.

A Shareholder.—This is no contract business. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said he was sorry that Mr. Dinshaw had used rather violent language in the course of his remarks. If he (the Chairman) had thought that he, as liquidator, could have served the company's interests better by going into court, he should have certainly done so. However pressed he might be by other engagements, he asked the shareholders to bear in mind that he could never have abused the confidence they had reposed in him. He thought that the compromise was the best thing he could propose in the interests of the company. Mr. Dinshaw had offered to pay Rs. 1,000 of the amount of the proposed compromise, and have the company's claims assigned over to him; and now the Chairman challenged Mr. Dinshaw to put his offer formally before the meeting, if he had true courage.

Mr. Dinshaw said he would have been willing to buy up all the company's claims, if the details regarding the company had not been improperly disclosed. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—Then you must sit down. Don't make vague statements. You have now seen, gentlemen, how your time has been wasted. The investigation was not made with closed doors, and any shareholder could have known the particulars of the compromise, if he had asked for them.

The proposition as to the compromise was then put to the meeting, and carried.

The following propositions were also carried unanimously:—

It was proposed by Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee, and seconded by Mr. Heerjee Ruttonsee, "that the memorandum and articles of association which have been this day considered and adopted by the meeting shall be the articles of association of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited."

It was proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Jugmohundas, "that Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Nowrojee Jehangeer, Jehangeer Gustadjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, and Heerjee Ruttonsee be and they are hereby appointed the first directors of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, about to be formed and registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882, for the purpose, amongst others, of taking over the good-will, assets, liabilities, &c., of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 1, Forbes-street, to receive the directors' report and adopt the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, to elect directors, and to appoint an auditor. Mr. James Greaves, chairman of the board, presided. The following report of the directors was presented:—

Your directors herewith annexed beg to hand you balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending the 30th June, 1882, and it is with much regret they are not in a position to recommend a dividend. The following is the result of the season's working, viz.:—Bales pressed at Dhollera, 10,872; bales pressed last year, 8,729, making an increase of 2,143 bales; ginned at Dhollera, 18,277 maunds; ginned last year, 35,943 maunds, being a decrease of 17,666 maunds; ginned at Dhundooka, 1,647 maunds; ginned last year, 13,446 maunds, being a decrease of 11,799 maunds. Thus there was a decrease of 29,465 maunds in ginning as compared with last year. It will be at once seen that the company's revenue has suffered most in the non-productiveness of the gins, owing to the almost entire failure of the bhal crop in and around Dhollera, and which affected Dhundooka in a great degree, as this mill draws its supplies from the same districts. With the small supplies of seed cotton offered for cleaning, lower rates had to be accepted, which again affected the company's income. We may mention that, owing to the cause abovenamed, other gins in the same districts never turned round. The result of the year's working shows a nett profit of Rs. 892-2-4, which your directors recommend should be carried to next year's account.

The chairman addressed to the shareholders a few encouraging words as to brighter prospects in the future. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, be adopted and passed; that Rs. 892-2-4, the balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account, be carried forward to next year's account; that the appointment of Mr. John Westlake as a director in place of Mr. Frank Chalk, resigned, be confirmed; that Messrs. A. T. Whittle and John Westlake be re-elected directors of the company; that Mr. John S. Burn be elected auditor to the company for the ensuing year, and that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 only; that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman, directors, and managers of the company for their services during the past year." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following are the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on the 22nd August:—

General Remarks.—During the week under report more or less good falls of rain have occurred throughout Assam and the Bengal provinces, as well as in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of Central India, and of the Central Provinces and British Burma, in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Nizam's Territories and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory on the whole. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore some districts require more rain. In Coorg a short break in the wet weather has proved beneficial to all crops. In the Nizam's Territories kharif crops are prospering. In Berar they and the cotton crops are in good condition, but more rain is required in one taluk. In the Bombay Presidency all crops are progressing favourably, except in parts of five districts where more rain is wanted. In the Central Provinces a partial break in the rains has improved crops. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are favourable, but more rain is needed in Alwar, Sirohi, and Marwar. In the Punjab the want of more rain is felt in eight districts, and in three of these very much so. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all crops have been benefited by the rainfall of the week, but a further fall would be beneficial everywhere, especially in Oudh. In Bengal also more rain is wanted in some districts, but the recent rain has much improved prospects of all crops. In Assam some rice crops are being harvested and others are being transplanted. In British Burma the progress of crops is satisfactory. The general tendency of the barometer towards a rise at the end of the preceding week was again, after a few slight variations, followed by a fall which became general on the 22nd, and continued the next day.

Madras.—General prospects good.

Bombay.—General break continues; rain wanted in parts of P[illegible] Khandesh, and Kaira[illegible] locusts in Khandesh[illegible] disease in some distric[illegible] Sholapur, Ahmadnaga[illegible] and parts of Kathiawa[illegible]

Bengal.—Rain fell [illegible] week; more rain is sti[illegible] generally, however, rai[illegible] preceding week has mu[illegible] of the crops; transplan[illegible] on fairly; all autumn [illegible] sugarcane are doing well; autumn harvest is expected to yield a fair average crop, but in some districts it will be rather short owing to deficient rainfall in July; fever is reported from some districts; cholera has again appeared in an epidemic form in Chumparun, elsewhere it has abated, and in some places it has almost disappeared.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Rain more or less heavy in most districts, and prospects generally improved; a further fall would be beneficial everywhere, especially in Oudh, where rice is suffering; prices rising in Benares, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, elsewhere stationary; cholera still prevalent except in the Meerut and Agra divisions, and is bad at Sitapur and part of Bareilly; cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, Shaharanpur and Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain is wanted in the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, and Ferozepore districts; with the exception of the Dera Ismail Khan district, in which fever prevails, the health of the province is good; prices of food-grains are rising in the Delhi and Hissar districts, and slightly falling in the Ferozepore district; prices in the other districts are stationary.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy and warm with slight rain in most districts; crops improved by break; prospects favourable; weeding operations steadily progressing; cholera still reported from most districts; isolated cases of small-pox and cattle-disease; prices steady.

British Burma.—Cholera in Akyab, Tharrawady, Prome, and Henzada, and a few cases elsewhere; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease seve[illegible] in parts of Akyab and Bassein, and more or [illegible] prevalent in most other districts; rainfall gen[illegible] plentiful, but still short in Prome and Tha[illegible]

Assam, Cachar.—Reaping of dumahi an[illegible] crops commenced; transplanting of sali [illegible]gressing; prospects of tea good; c[illegible] ceased; 1 case of cholera reported from[illegible] common rice 24 5-8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—Slight ra[illegible] throughout the Mysore State [illegible] some districts, especially in [illegible] from want of more rain; [illegible] in good condition; sowing[illegible] progress, kartik paddy, rag[illegible] avare being the principal[illegible] lic health good; prices[illegible] Bangalore rice 10¼, ragi[illegible] seers per rupee, in Kola[illegible] sore ragi 21 3-5 seers, i[illegible] seers per rupee.

Berar and Hyde[illegible]

[illegible] Total rainfall from 1st January 15·85; kharif crops prospering in all taluks, excepting Pather, where there has been no rain during the week; in three taluks there has been copious rainfall and tanks have been replenished; rabi sowings continue, except in Pathur; cattle-disease in one taluk; prices—wheat 15⅞; coarse rice 8⅞, white juari 25¼, yellow juari 31, and tur 25¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States, Morar (Gwalior.)—Health and prospects good.

Rajputana (Jeypore, August 22.)—Weather cloudy, and signs of rain; cholera in city decreasing, average daily deaths four.

Nepal (Katmandu, August 17.)—Weather cool and cloudy.

STOCK NOTES.

The following notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce has been issued:—

Simla, the 24th August, 1882 (No. 3352). Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

A question having been raised as to whether Stock Notes are to be received as collateral security from contractors in the same way as ordinary Government Promissory Notes are received, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that there shall be no distinction between the two classes of notes so far as security deposits are concerned. As, however, the interest on Stock Notes is payable to bearer, and the notes are transferable without endorsement, His Excellency in Council considers that they should always, if possible, be lodged in Government Treasuries for safe custody when tendered as security to any officer of Government. The necessary instructions for their safe custody in Treasuries will be issue in due course by the Comptroller-General.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The sessions of the Education Commission for hearing evidence in the Central Provinces closed on Friday, the 25th, and the Provincial Committee commenced on Saturday their private sittings for the preparation of the Provincial Report. A number of addresses have been presented by various educational bodies at Jabalpur, and on Friday a public meeting was held to present memorials from the Municipality and general population, and from the Mahomedan inhabitants. The Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner, and other principal officers were present, with the municipal representatives. The hall was crowded. A number of the ladies of the station were accommodated with chairs. The memorials urged that the time had not come in these backward provinces for any curtailment of High Education. On the contrary, they pointed out that the Central Provinces had not a single institution teaching up to the B. A. standard, and they prayed that this hardship might be removed. They laid stress on the injustice of compelling the boys of the Central Provinces to go to "Foreign College" in other parts of India, in order to complete their education. They also begged for the establishment of technical schools and a well-devised scheme "for the practical education of the people," so that the official and literary professions might not be over-stocked. The Mahomedan petition especially thanked Lord Ripon for his interest in their education, and all the memorialists anticipated good results from the Commission which His Excellency had sent round to each province to inquire, on the spot, into the local wants and wishes of the people.

Mr. Browning, the Inspector-General of Education for the Central Provinces, in intoducing the President of the Commission to the meeting, said that he wished, on behalf of the educational officers and of the witnesses, to record their sense of the tact and courtesy which that gentleman had shown in the examination of much conflicting evidence, and of the painstaking character of his cross-examinations. He also wished, on behalf of the managers and committees of the numerous schools which they had visited in and around Jabalpur, to express their thanks for the patient and very kindly way in which the President had conducted the inspection of their schools.

The following is a condensed report of the Hon. Mr. Hunter's reply:—"Gentlemen, you have done well in giving the name of His Excellency Lord Ripon so prominent a place in your addresses. For whatever may be effected by this Commission, you owe to him. His two great desires are to live up to the dictates of his conscience, and to do good to the people of the land. He has sent out this Commission to find out how to extend what he believes to be one of the best things for a nation—the education of their children. We are come to hear what you yourselves have to say on this matter; and while my colleagues and myself sympathise with much that you have said in your memorials, and while we shall carefully consider all, I hope you will understand that our business is to listen to you, and to report to His Excellency, and not at present to give pledges or promises of any sort. You have alluded to the benefits which British rule has conferred on this part of India, to its having freed the country from "the hordes of robbers and plunderers who formerly infested it in every nook and corner; and you have spoken of the 'peace of mind and security to life and property' which you now enjoy. It is indeed difficult, while addressing an audience such as this, to realise the condition of Jabalpur district when the British obtained it in 1817. One of the first references made by the Subadar here to the new Resident was—'Whether all widows were still to be sold, and their purchase money paid into the treasury; and whether any person selling his house or his daughter should continue to pay to the State one-fourth of the price.' These rules the British found in full force and one of their earliest acts was to order the release of a young woman who had been sold for seventeen rupees. How has this great change been brought about? partly by good government; by English rulers like Colonel Sleman and Sir Richard Temple; and by a long line of able district administrators such as those among whom I have now the honour to stand. But partly also by education. You yourselves would not now endure the old state of things. Transactions which were in the ordinary course of things sixty years ago in Jabalpur, would now be abhorrent to your sense of what is right. The progress of education in these provinces has been a progress both in numbers and character. When the Central Provinces were formed into a Chief Commissionership in 1861, and the Education Department began its work, there were only 18,000 children in schools throughout their whole jurisdiction. Now you have over 81,000 pupils at schools; so that, under the direction of my friend, Mr. Browning, who has been at the head of the Education Department during almost all the whole interval, you have nearly quintupled the school-going population in twenty years. But the improvement has been as striking in the character of the instruction given, as has been the increase in the number of those who receive it. The old indigenous system of education had been trampled beneath the hoofs of the Mahratta horse. The few schoools which existed formed refuges where worn-out and incompetent men picked up a precarious livelihood. An old sepoy sometimes dragged his steps to his native village, and earned a daily meal by teaching the children the scraps that remained in his memory. We have ample evidence as to the character of the instruction given by these men. Some of them were wounded troopers; one was an aged tailor. You have now an admirable system of trained school-masters; some of them of high attainments, and all possessed of sufficient learning for the class of school to which they are assigned. While the primary schools are of a thoroughly practical character, teaching in the mother-tongue of the people, we find that the course of instruction in these provinces includes English, three Oriental classical languages, and seven vernaculars. I do not mean that any one school teaches all these languages, but that the Education Department in the Central Provinces directs and supervises a vast body of institutions of various grades in which instruction in all these languages forms part of the regular course.

"In Jabalpur itself education has of late made rapid strides. We found from your municipal accounts that you have more than doubled your grants to schools during the past two years. So my colleagues and myself thought that we should lik[illegible] to see for ourselves what you get for this larg[illegible] increased expenditure. We have visited abo[illegible] dozen schools in the city and neighbourhood[illegible] institution that pleased us very much wa[illegible] digenous street school, which had been ke[illegible] same family of pundits during three g[illegible] It was a regular commercial academy [illegible] 100 boys were trained in reading, [illegible] arithmetic on the native methods. [illegible] tension to architectural beauty, [illegible] long low room, with a verandah, [illegible] sat on the floor, and learned ex[illegible]

[illegible] business: i[illegible] Brahmans[illegible] The scho[illegible] manage[illegible] impre[illegible] now 3[illegible] par[illegible]

[illegible] Hi[illegible] was a[illegible] praise of[illegible] cited the h[illegible] fidence in God. [illegible] telling little boys h[illegible] or to use bad word[illegible] upper classes repe[illegible] by Mrs. Hemans[illegible] claimed The S[illegible] kind of verses, [illegible] ed English s[illegible] in an Instit[illegible] a native[illegible] stored[illegible] struc[illegible] Mo[illegible] ed[illegible]

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have been at business all day study arithmetic, writing, reading, and accounts. In the Church Mission School we saw between 900 and 1,000 boys belonging to the central institution and its city branches, each group arranged under its own flag. Here, as indeed everywhere, any boy taken at random from any class had his memory stored with songs. It was curious to see children of 5 to 8, with half their teeth out, lisping verses in three languages, without the faintest hesitation, and as if they were merely repeating them for their own amusement. Quite apart from any religious aspects of the case, the Missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are here doing excellent work, and on a large scale in secular education.

"The secret of good teaching in any scheme of national instruction lies in the proper training of the masters. One of the reasons which led the Commission to hold its sittings at Jabalpur consisted in the circumstance that you have here the only Government High School and College in the Central Provinces, and that your Normal Schools have obtained a conspicuous success. In the Male normal school, the young men not merely pursue their own studies, and learn practically the art of teaching in the Model Boy's School attached, but they are taught to criticise each other's methods. In this way they are trained themselves to avoid the faults which they have detected in their comrades. Drill and gymnastics form a regular part of their course; and an effort is made to meet the wish expressed in your memorials for technical education by bringing up a certain number of them as carpenters and joiners. But, on the whole, I think it was the Female Normal School which struck us as the institution most full of promise for these provinces. We all know that the great initial obstacle to the spread of female education in India is the want of competent female teachers of good caste. All girls of respectable parentage are married before the close of childhood; and practically no girl is allowed to go to school after she reaches twelve or thirteen, much less to appear in a public position of a schoolmistress. The attempts to utilise widows for this purpose have seldom proved successful. If the widow is old, she is often stupid and incapable of learning, so that she becomes a mere pensioner or hanger-on about the Normal School. If she is young, the custom which precludes remarriage renders her position one of difficulty, and sometimes leads to unpleasing results. Missionary ladies have entered with zeal and success into this vast unoccupied field, and we have received much evidence tending to show that the Zenana Missions are at present the only effective agency for the education of women in India. This is a noble position for English ladies to have taken up. But the means at their disposal are small, and the religious element in their teaching creates a difficulty in utilising it as an agency of State education. We have it in evidence that many of the Zenana Mission ladies, act with great discretion in not urging their views too forcibly upon their pupils; and that in some cases the time devoted to religious instruction is only about fifteen minutes in a lesson of two hours. But Christian teaching forms the basis and motive of their work; and in many provinces it precludes them from the houses of the influential class of natives, who object ot the growth of a sceptical spirit, among the leats educated members of their family with regard to the cherished faiths in which their fathers lived and died. While, therefore, the Commission has received abundant evidence that admirable work is being done by the Zenana Missionary ladies, and that the grants-in-aid to them produce, from the merely secular point of view, adequate results, the problem of providing female teachers, on a scale at all commensurate with the wants of the people, remains untouched.

"It is this problem which the Jabalpur Female Normal School solves. The Education Department in the Central Provinces has persuaded many of its school-masters to allow their wives to be trained as school-mistresses, and it has found a lady superintendent, with a genius for teaching, to conduct the work. The young women in the Female Normal School belong to two classes—the wives of men under training in the Male Normal School, who live with their husbands in Jabalpur; and the wives of teachers emplyed elsewhere. The latter class of girls live as boarders in the Female Normal School, under the eye of the lady superintendent. Her admirable tact, and a due respect for the customs of respectable native society, have overcome the prejudices which such an experiment naturally had to encounter. We found that one-third of the young women were Brahmanis; another third belonged to the literary castes; and that all occupied respectable positions in life. When they complete their studies, and have had sufficient practice as teachers in the Female Model School attached, each young woman and her husband are posted to places where there is an opening for both a boys and a girls' school. Their family income is thus nearly doubled. In the Central Provinces the demand for teachers is so great that a number of the Male Normal pupils have to be drafted off, after a twelve months' training, and only a small proportion finish their two years' course of practice in the attached Model School.

[redacted]

ard is only one thousand rupees a month. I quite agree with you that it is a hardship to have to send your sons to other provinces in order to fit them for any of the learned professions or higher appointments in official life. Practically you do not send them; and their education ends. You see the Bar and the official posts in these provinces filled by outsiders, or, as you call them, "foreigners," who have had in their own parts of India the facilities for higher education which you do not enjoy here.

"Well, gentlemen, I think you might arrange among yourselves to make this state of things cease. Some of you may say—'Oh! there are no old families in Jubbulpore, as there are in Agra ond Delhi. We are only a trading city.' But I hope that others of you may reply—'Yes, we are a trading city. We have earned our money hardly and we shall spend it usefully. We shall show the Chiefs and people of India that there are nobler purposes for wealth than building palaces, or keeping up a tawdry retinue of match-lockmen, or riding about the country with a troop of followers on horses with pink tails. As our fathers, when they grew rich, endowed temples, so we shall found schools.' You have now an opportunity of showing what a commercial town in India can do for its citizens. And not for them alone. For, placed as you are in the heart of the Peninsula, where the two great railway systems meet, you may make Jubbulpore the seat of University learning for the whole Central Provinces, and for all their Feudatory States, from the Satpuras on the south to the Vindhyas on the north of your beautiful Nerbudda Valley.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We regret to hear that a telegram was received in Calcutta on Saturday, announcing the death of Mr. G. M. Struthers, for many years a merchant of this city. Mr. Struthers left Calcutta [redacted] England about three months ago. The deceased [redacted] leman was highly esteemed by his brother [redacted] ants and by all who had the pleasure of [redacted] him. His death is very generally regretted. [redacted] *Daily News.*

[redacted] CALCUTTA.—During the week ended [redacted] st, there were 192 deaths registered in [redacted] a death-rate of 23·1 per thousand [redacted] the previous week their were 218 [redacted] death-rate was 26·2 per thousand. [redacted] from small-box, 8 from cholera [redacted] m tetanus, and 4 from causes [redacted] hs are thus classified : 8 non- [redacted] 138 Hindus, 42 Muhamma- [redacted] The Health Officer adds [redacted] the general death-rate is [redacted] mortality low.

[redacted] S.

[redacted] M. Saunders [redacted] to Simla [redacted] onference, [redacted] —*Madras*

[redacted]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases toys.
3 ,, cotton shawls.
1 ,, Milton cloth.
5 ,, coloured prints.
2 bales army cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st of September, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

A large consignment of superior crockeryware consisting of breakfast sets, tea sets, various pattern of table, dessert, cheese and table plates, water and milk jugs, tea and coffee pots, toilet sets, flower pots, &c.

A case of fancy goods such as albums, scrap books, sets of gold buttons, bill cases, jewell boxes, writing cases, &c.

5 open case pocket watches going 8 days (English made).
5 double ,, ,, ,, ,,
15 pieces various coloured, plain and flowered alpaca.
15 ,, ,, pattern trousering cloth.

A case consisting grey, coloured and striped socks and stockings, for gentleman and ladies.

5,000 Manglore tiles.

A collection of medicines belonging to a medical gentleman going up-country.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill's plants will be resumed this morning at 6-30 a. m. from lot No. 238.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HOOP IRON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at godown No. 20, near Mandvee Mill on the Elphinstone Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

122 bundles best 1 by 18 about 49" (not less) hoop iron, slightly damaged by salt water.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, a lot of Band instruments such as French horn, trombone, chinies, bombardon, althorn, &c., &c., the property of Mess 6th Regt. N. I.

The above is on view.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome bay Arab horse, very quiet, 16-2, 6 years old. A very good lady's horse.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order, with a handsome fast trotting grey Australian mare, and set of brass mounted harness, the property of Surgeon Major P. Murphy proceeded to Egypt.

By order of the President of Committee of Adjustment.

1 bay waler horse (aged).
1 chesnut Persian horse, 6 years old.
1 dog-cart and harness, complete.
1 set of regimental saddlery (R. A.)
2 hunting saddles and bridles (complete) the property of the late Capt. W. D. Corfe, R. A., Adjt. R. A. Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture (made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome (especially made to order) 1 and 3 lights hanging, standing and wall bracket lamps, first rate oleographs and chromo-lithographs, a solid mahogany iron-frame grand piano by Ernst Kaps, of Dresden, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very rich door curtains, a handsome English-built brougham (in excellent order), a light open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted double and single harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CHARLES KAPP, Esq., Imperial German Consul. The same comprises rich fern-pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet-stands, coffee urn, ice-pitcher, breakfast companion, biscuit box, waiter, beaded pattern "Mappin's" plated spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons, 12 pair fish and 12 pair fruit knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappins," &c., very handsome solid blackwood and teakwood neatly Frenchpolished and elaborately carved furniture (made to order), such as dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, dumbwaiter, Madras pat-

[redacted]

glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, bread basket, salver, tea set, spoons and forks for 12 persons, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dining-room arm and without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, first rate oleographs, teakwood bedstead, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th August, 1882.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELO [redacted]

[redacted]

..........18s. 6d
..........21s. 0d
..........25s. 0d
Louise Evening Shoes..........10s. 6d
House Shoes..........5s. 6d
do. with French heels..........7s. 0d
Linen Slippers..........3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

[redacted] SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,

[redacted] adies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

[redacted] ed in New Catalogue. Every order *accom*[redacted] *ance for the price nett* will be sent POST [redacted] ble, despatched by the first mail after its

[redacted] being so highly approved, T. D. M. [redacted] dren's Boots on the same principle. [redacted] is the best possible guide for the [redacted] paper pattern of the sole of a [redacted] should be marked with name [redacted] from letter and remittance.

[redacted] *Bank of England.*

[redacted] GOVERNMENT OF INDIA [redacted] EN AT THE HIGHEST [redacted] CHANGE.

[redacted] & BURT.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address
It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 4 ,, ,, 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

[redacted]

pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We [redacted] Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the [redacted] Society of Great Britain, His Excellency [redacted] Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancell[redacted] that Dr. J. Collis Brown[redacted] of Chlorodyne; th[redacted] was deliberat[redacted] been swo[redacted]

[redacted]

HOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay,
,, MADON & Co., Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
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FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ... ...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... ,, 27 8

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase [redacted]

branches.

Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY ;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when diamonds, consists of an emerald or ru[redacted] diamond on each side, or other combin[redacted] three chief stones; pearls, turq[redacted] stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
olid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

LL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

[redacted] "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" [redacted] other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arm[redacted] s, Mottoes, Masonic and other [redacted] net Rings in best style.

[redacted] PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

[redacted] CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

[redacted]

NOTICES.

[redacted] JOWITT & SONS, of the [redacted] S, SHEFFIELD, FILE and [redacted] to call the attention of [redacted] nsumers of their well known [redacted] ES that these Files are in all cases [redacted] their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE [redacted] word "TESTED," without which marks no [redacted] ers sold under this name are genuine.

[redacted] , both [redacted] most agree- [redacted] the only certain [redacted] or THREAD WORMS, [redacted] nd mild preparation, and is [redacted] ed for Children. Sold in Bottles by [redacted]

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted rom medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office :—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 4	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehou Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay a the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
,, 1880..................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,921,042 3 5	1880	£4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
906 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 979-15-0 only
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16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent, of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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Printed and Publish[redacted] GEARY, at the Bo[redacted] Row Fort, Bomba[redacted]

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